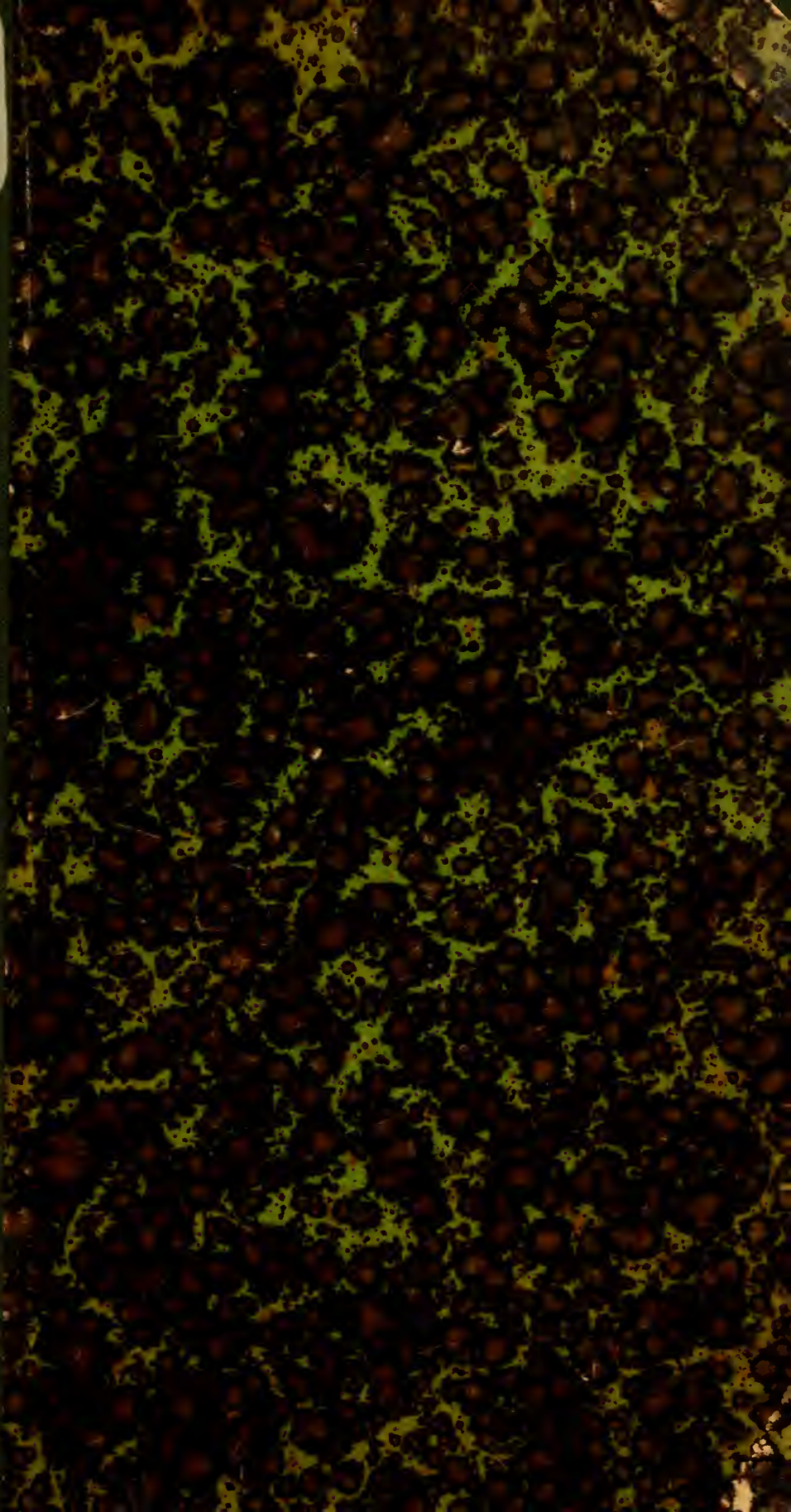


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CENTENARY SOUVENIR.  
1809. 1909.



The Friendly Society  
— of —  
From Founders of England,  
Ireland, and Wales.


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Centenary Souvenir

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 **1909** 

164, CHORLTON ROAD, BROOKS' BAR,  
MANCHESTER.



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# CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION .....	7
HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY—	
FROM 1809 TO 1830 .....	11
FROM 1831 TO 1850 .....	30
FROM 1851 TO 1870 .....	37
FROM 1871 TO 1890 .....	50
FROM 1891 TO 1908 .....	59

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

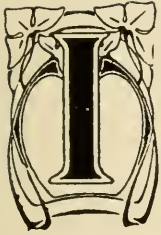
PRESENT GENERAL TRUSTEES .....	10
FIRST CLUB HOUSE, BOLTON-LE-MOORS .....	14
FIRST EMBLEM .....	28
PRESENT EMBLEM.....	36
WILLIAM HARVEY .....	42
GENERAL OFFICE, 200, NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON....	48
GROUP OF TRADE UNION LEADERS .....	52
DANIEL GUILÉ .....	55
EDWARD WOODS .....	56
WILLIAM HENRY HEY .....	58
JOSEPH MADDISON .....	62
LAST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, LONDON .....	67
ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P. ....	68
GENERAL OFFICE, 164, CHORLTON ROAD, MANCHESTER..	69
FIRST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MANCHESTER .....	70
SAMUEL MASTERSON .....	72
WILLIAM M. LAWSON .....	73
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1909 .....	75

## OLD VETERANS.

THOMAS TUPMAN .....	77
ABSALOM BEECH .....	78
ANDREW MACKERETH .....	79
JAMES BOOLEY .....	80



# INTRODUCTION.



IN preparing this Souvenir in celebration of the Centenary of the Society, no attempt has been made to write a full and detailed history of the work accomplished during the long period of its existence, but rather to focus attention on the most important events that have transpired during that time.

The history of the Iron Founders' Society is reflected in the struggles and aspirations of the workers during the past century. Its efforts to secure and maintain better conditions for its members have been continuous, and whatever success has attended these efforts is due to the fact that in the darkest periods of its history there has always been a remnant who were prepared to make any sacrifice rather than give up their membership, and see the Society dissolved.

If any justification was needed to show that Trade Unionism has been an important factor in the emancipation of labour, the Society supplies it. Started at a time when the condition of the workers was probably worse than at any previous period in the history of the country, it has helped to remove the conditions that then prevailed, and helped to secure the right to combine and protect the labour of its members.

While the amounts paid in the various benefits give reasonable grounds for satisfaction, the primary object of the Society, *i.e.*, the protecting of the trade interests of the members, has not been neglected, as will be seen by the

sacrifices made at different periods of its history in resisting unjust demands and securing better conditions; and the later period in the history of the Society shows that we have availed ourselves of the new force in the labour movement and, by supporting a Parliamentary Representative, are doing our part toward the emancipation and consolidation of labour.

There is one special trait that has characterised the Society from its formation down to the present time, and that is the spirit of craftship that has existed among the members. This feeling has caused the members to refuse to recognise any body of workmen as suitable for membership who are not considered as being competent moulders. This spirit, while it has played an important part in holding the members together, has proved detrimental in not recognising the fact that for this last twenty or thirty years, a system of simplification and specification of work has gone on in the trade, with the result that much of the work, both in core-making and moulding, that used to be made by our members, is now being made by partially skilled workmen, and who are outside the control of the Society. It is to be hoped, in the interest of the Society, that some means will shortly be devised that will bring all those engaged in any kind of moulding into one Society, and under one government.

---





THOMAS L. SWEENEY.

GENERAL TRUSTEES.

EDMUND GORDON.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

# HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

1809 TO 1830.



THE Friendly Society of Iron Founders was established at Bolton-le-Moors, in Lancashire, on February 6th, 1809, under the title of The Friendly Iron Moulders' Society, and has now reached its century of continuous existence. It originated and was formed by a few moulders, who felt dissatisfied with their condition and had sufficient foresight to recognise that organising themselves was the best method of improving these conditions. That they acted wisely in arriving at this decision is shown by the fact that at the present time we number 19,019 members, with an annual income of £78,757, and accumulated funds amounting to £55,849.

We may therefore claim that our position is unique in the Trade Union Movement, and in its history, as, although there are one or two small societies that were in existence previous to ours and have continued up to the present time, there is no other society that in any way approaches us in numbers and importance that can show an unbroken century's record.

Our admiration and appreciation of the efforts made by the pioneers in forming the Society is strengthened by the fact that they had to carry out their objects under the most adverse conditions. The infamous Combination Laws were passed in 1799, and were not repealed until fifteen years after the formation of the Society. During the whole of this time the proceedings of the Society were illegal, and rendered all its members liable to criminal prosecution. In



addition to this, it was probably the darkest period in the industrial history of this country. The long war on the Continent had drained the country of its resources; food was scarce and dear; employment difficult to obtain and badly remunerated. The workmen, uneducated and unorganised, were practically at the mercy of the employers. A graphic description of the state of things that existed in the early years of the last century is given in Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webb's "History of Trade Unionism," where the writers say:—

“ Under the shadow of the French Revolution, the English governing classes regarded all associations of the common people with the utmost alarm.

“ In this general terror lest insubordination should develop into rebellion were merged both the capitalist objection to high wages and the politicians' dislike to Democratic institutions. The Combination Laws, as Francis Place tells us, 'were considered absolutely necessary to prevent ruinous extortions of workmen, which if not thus restrained, would destroy the whole of the trade, manufactures, commerce, and agriculture of the nation.' This led to the conclusion that the workmen were the most unprincipled of mankind. Hence the continued ill-will, suspicion, and in almost every possible way, the bad conduct of workmen and their employers toward one another.

“ So thoroughly was this false notion entertained that whenever men were prosecuted to conviction for having combined to regulate their wages or the hours of working, however heavy the sentences passed on them were, and however rigorously it was inflicted, not the slightest feeling of compassion was manifested for the unfortunate sufferers.

“ Justice was entirely out of the question. They could seldom obtain a hearing before a magistrate, never without impatience or insult, and never could they calculate on even



an approximation to a rational conclusion. Could an accurate account be given of proceedings of hearings before magistrates, trials at sessions, and in the Court of King's Bench, the gross injustice, the foul invective, and terrible punishments inflicted would not after a few years have passed away be credited on any but the best evidence."\*

Unfortunately we have no documentary evidence of the Society's proceedings during the first twenty years of its existence. This is not surprising when we consider the conditions under which the work of the society was carried on. We have of necessity to rely on tradition, and one well-authenticated tradition is that in the earlier period of its history the officers had to meet at night in a field for the purpose of receiving the contributions of its members, and had to bury the books to prevent them being seized by the authorities.

We are able here to reprint the first code of Rules, that came into force on June 19th, 1809. It will be noted that the Rules are signed by twenty-three members. When presented at a General Meeting of the Society for their acceptance, the names of 119 members appear, which probably constituted the total membership of the Society at that time.

RULES AND ORDERS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE  
FRIENDLY IRONMOULDERS' SOCIETY.

-----  
Instituted 6th February, 1809.  
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PREAMBLE.

It having been an ancient and most laudable custom for divers Artists, within the United Kingdom, to meet and form themselves into Societies, for the sole purpose of assisting each other, in case of Sickness, Old Age, and other Infirmities, and for the Burial of the Dead. Under these circum-

---

\* Webb's "History of Trade Unionism," p. 64.



“HAND AND BANNER.”

stances, the Members composing this Society have agreed to raise a Fund for the Purposes aforesaid; and further agree to the following Articles or Rules, drawn up and approved by a Committee selected for that purpose.

---

*The Society is now held at Mr. James Isherwood's, the Sign of the Hand and Banner, in Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.*

---

Bolton,

PRINTED BY J. GARDNER, FOR J. HAWORTH.

1811.

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## RULES, ORDERS, &c.

### ARTICLE 1.

**T**HAT this Society shall be called the *Friendly Ironmoulders' Society*, and is instituted for the purposes of mutual relief, in cases of old age, sickness and infirmity, and for the burial of their dead. The times of meeting are every first Monday in each calendar month, at seven o'clock in the evening; each member at the first meeting (the first Monday in August next) shall pay six shillings for entrance and articles, and every succeeding meeting to deposit one shilling to the box, and three-pence for liquor, to be spent whether present or not.

II. That any member neglecting to pay his contribution for three succeeding monthly nights shall be fined sixpence, and for non-payment the fourth night to be excluded; each member's quarter to commence from his last payment. Such members so excluded may be admitted again, if his character be approved of, upon the same footing as a new member. The secretary to summon members who are indebted three months within eight days after his third monthly night, or for every neglect shall be fined one shilling. He shall be allowed twopence for each summons, to be paid by the member so summoned.

III. That this Society shall consist of ironmoulders only, who shall meet together at the house and time before-mentioned,

or such other times as shall be agreed on hereafter by a majority of the members assembled at any of their meetings relative to the said Society.

*N.B.—The quarterly meetings are the first Mondays in January, April, July, and October.*

IV. That all monies collected from the members of this Society, for the purpose of raising a fund for the benefit and relief of such persons respectively as shall become entitled thereto, shall not be otherwise applied than in the manner prescribed and limited by these articles.

V. That this Society shall be governed by a president and two stewards, the president to maintain order, or be fined sixpence for every neglect, to be levied by the stewards. The senior steward to take money, the junior steward to check against the secretary. The president to be chosen every quarterly night, one member to be named by the president, and one by each steward, and one of the three shall be chosen by a majority then present. The stewards to come in office every quarter, as they stand upon the roll; for refusal of each office, each and every one to be fined two shillings and sixpence, if they reside within two miles of the house where the club is held; the absence of members, except occasioned by sickness or imprisonment for debt, to be considered as a refusal. The president, stewards, and secretary shall attend within one quarter of an hour after seven o'clock, or send their key or keys, or be fined sixpence, and some other member shall represent them for that evening; but if the officers do not attend within the first hour of meeting, or procure some member to represent them, he or they so offending shall be fined one shilling for each and every such offence.

VI. That a box be provided for the use of this Society, with four different locks and keys, one key to be kept by the landlord, who is appointed treasurer, and who shall give such security to the Society, for the property deposited, as shall be approved of, one key to be kept by the president, and one by each of the stewards: the box to have at the bottom a good drawer with a lock and key, which key shall be kept by the secretary, to prevent any delay of the business in case the other keys are not brought in time. The president and stewards are to see the books closed



at nine o'clock, and see the box carefully delivered to the treasurer, and for every neglect thereof to be fined one shilling each.

*N.B.—The cash book to be locked up in the box, the other books and papers to be locked up in the drawer.*

VII. That every person who hath come forward to support this Society, and is desirous of becoming a member thereof, shall be proposed by some member at a monthly meeting night, and if approved of at the next monthly meeting by a majority of the members then present, he shall be admitted, by paying seven shillings entrance and threepence for liquor. And if any ironmoulder should signify his intention to become a member of the Society after the first day of August, and we can lawfully prove that he was in possession of full information relative to our present intention; or if any other member can prove the same, and he hath not come forward, then such moulder wishing to enter this Society, shall upon his being admitted a member thereof, pay the sums following, as and for his entrance-money, viz., if such member does not enter this Society before the 6th day of November, 1809, the sum of eight shillings, within three months after that period ten shillings and sixpence, within six months after that period fifteen shillings, and within twelve months after that period twenty-one shillings; such new member only to pay five shillings on the night when he so enters, and to be allowed three months from that time to pay the remainder of his entrance-money as before stated; and no member so to be admitted as aforesaid shall be entitled to or receive any allowance or relief from this Society, until such time as he shall have paid up his contribution or entrance-money as aforesaid. And if any ironmoulder should wish to become a member of this Society after this meeting, and can prove that he had no knowledge of this our intention, then and in such case such member shall be admitted of this Society, by paying six shillings only for his entrance-money. And any person now serving an apprenticeship for seven years or a shorter term, whose service expires after the first day of May next, or any person who may be bound an apprentice after the said first day of May next for seven years, and serves that term, shall after the expiration of his said appren-

ticeship, upon being proposed and accepted as aforesaid, be admitted by paying one guinea entrance and threepence for liquor.

VIII. That any member who hath paid up the whole of his contributions and fines, enlisting in a regular regiment, or engaging in the sea service, shall neither pay to nor receive any benefit from this Society during his absence; but if he return able to work at his trade, he shall be re-admitted as a free member, after being one month at work, and his time of payments reckoned to his account from the time of his return.

IX. That the president, stewards, and secretary shall take their places on the monthly meeting nights after which they are chosen; the old president and stewards shall deliver up their keys, cash, and accounts, with a fair and just balance of their trust; and if there be any deficiency in their accounts before delivered to the treasurer, the old stewards shall make it good, or be excluded, and proceeded against for the same, if a majority of the members think proper; but if there be any deficiency of cash, notes, or stock, receipt or receipts, after it is delivered to the treasurer, he shall make it good, or his bond be put in full force against him: if the stock agrees with the books, then the treasurer, new president, and stewards shall accept the same from the old president and stewards. The new president, stewards, and secretary shall attend precisely at the hour fixed on; if the old and new president, stewards, and secretary are not in the room within a quarter of an hour of the fixed time, each and every one of them shall in default be fined one shilling.

X. That the secretary shall be appointed annually or oftener, who shall report the state of the Society's stock every quarterly night. The necessary expenses of books, paper, and other things for the use of the Society to be defrayed out of the stock in the box; and as a recompense for his trouble to be allowed one pound five shillings annually.

XI. That on the July quarterly meeting in every year, the members of this Society shall meet at the house where the Society shall then be held, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and have a dinner prepared, towards the expense of which every member

present shall pay his proportionate share, and sixpence for liquor, over and above his club money; and every member within twenty miles shall forfeit two shillings to the box for non-attendance (sickness or imprisonment for debt only will be admitted as an excuse).

XII. That in order to preserve decency and good order in the Society during club-hours, any member introducing political discourse, seditious sentiments, or songs, or who shall curse or swear, or use any obscene language, or bet any wagers, promote gaming, or refuse to keep silence when called on by the president, shall for the first offence forfeit twopence, for the second fourpence, and for the third sixpence, and be compelled to leave the room for that evening; all such fines to be paid on being incurred, or set down double, and if not paid the next club-night, to be excluded.

XIII. To prevent as much as possible any interruptions by strangers, any member introducing strangers, without the president's leave, shall be fined sixpence; or should any stranger give his opinion publicly on any question, or hold up his hand on any division, or in anywise disturb the Society, he shall be fined sixpence, but should he refuse to pay, to be ordered to quit the room, and he who introduced him to pay that fine for him.

XIV. That if any member of this Society, after being a member twelve months, and having paid his contributions and fines, shall be sick or lame, so as to be unable to follow his regular employ, he shall upon producing a certificate thereof, signed by a surgeon and some respectable inhabitant, stating the nature of his complaint, and that the same is not occasioned by intoxication or other misconduct, receive during such indisposition the weekly sum of ten shillings, and be excused all fines, except for non-payment of monthly monies, during his affliction; and when he is recovered, as if he had paid his contributions and fines. Members imprisoned for debt to be excused in like manner during their imprisonment.

XV. That when any member is imprisoned for debt, he shall send notice thereof to the secretary, and of the time of his imprisonment, which notice if the prisoner neglect to send, he

shall be considered as debtor to the box till such time as he doth send such notice ; the notice to be read to the Society the monthly night following.

XVI. That if any person belonging to this or any other Society, established upon the same principle in any part of this kingdom, shall be travelling for want of employment, and shall produce to the secretary or stewards of this Society, or any other person by them properly authorised, a certificate, acknowledging him to belong to such Society, and that he hath paid up his contributions and fines, such secretary or stewards shall direct him to the foreman of the shop or shops in the place where such person shall then be, which foreman or foremen shall then make application to the master or masters for employment for him, and in case he cannot be employed, such person shall, upon applying to the treasurer or stewards of the said Society, or such person or persons authorised by them as aforesaid, upon producing a certificate signed by the person to whom he last applied, and bringing along with him the person who signed the certificate or saw the same signed, be provided with his supper, one pint of beer, one night's lodging, and two shillings in cash to carry him to the next town ; the expenses whereof shall be reimbursed to this Society by the society to which such member so relieved shall belong.

XVII. In order to extend the benefits of this Society to the utmost of our power, when any member shall arrive at the age of sixty years, and has well and truly paid or caused to be paid all contributions, fines, or any other arrears, for the space of ten years, he shall be allowed for the remainder of his life three shillings and sixpence per week ; if fifteen years, six shillings per week, and to be allowed to follow any work he can.

XVIII. Should any member or members who have duly paid or caused to be paid all contributions, fines, or other arrears, for the space of four years, and through poverty be excluded for not continuing his payments, and to be so far reduced within the space of twelve calendar months after being so excluded that he be in a workhouse, such member on application to the Society shall receive two shillings per week during his or their con



tinuance in the said workhouse, and the senior steward is required to pay the same once each week.

XIX. When any member who has belonged to this Society twelve calendar months shall happen to die, each member within the district where such deceased member resided shall contribute one shilling for the benefit of the widow or nearest relative, who buries the deceased; the money so subscribed, with what is allowed by article 27th, to be paid within forty-eight hours after the notice of such decease, out of the box; and if any member who has belonged to this Society six calendar months, or the wife or widow of any member (provided she keeps in his name) who has belonged to it twelve calendar months, shall happen to die, a contribution from every member shall be gathered as above; but nothing shall be allowed from the stock of this Society. Members to be allowed two months to pay subscription monies in, after being informed by the secretary of such decease, when he pays his monthly dues.

XX. If any member or members shall be found guilty of imposing on the box, or knowingly suffer others to impose on it, by embezzling any part of the Society's cash, or shall concur or connive with any member or members in any unjust actions whatever, to the hurt or wasting of the stock, he or they shall be excluded, as soon as it shall be proved to the Society.

XXI. Any member of this Society refusing to pay any fine specified in these articles that he may incur shall be excluded; and all fines or penalties incurred by any member or members for the breach of these articles to be put into the box, for the increase of the stock; any officers of this Society screening any member from paying his fine shall pay it themselves, with one shilling extra for every such offence, or be excluded.

XXII. Should any dispute arise at any time that these articles cannot determine, the president shall order the secretary to issue a general summons, to meet at such time as the then majority shall think proper, and when the Society is so met, they may determine the matter in dispute, or choose a committee of members for that purpose; every member who resides within two miles of the house where the box shall be held, neglecting to

attend such summons, shall be fined sixpence for each and every such neglect, and the decision of such committee shall be final.

XXIII. Should the president, stewards, or secretary come into the club-room intoxicated, or get intoxicated within the time the duties of their offices demand their attention, such officer so offending, for every such offence, shall be fined two shillings and sixpence; any member coming into the club-room intoxicated to be fined two shillings for every such offence.

XXIV. Every member of this Society who may have the misfortune to labour under afflictions, or be imprisoned for debt, shall, when recovered from sickness, or restored to his liberty, be allowed two months to pay what arrears might be due to this Society before his misfortune.

XXV. That a marshall be appointed every quarterly night, as they stand on the roll, whose office shall be to call for beer, and distribute the same without partiality, to be fined sixpence for every offence: he shall keep the reckoning, and if he calls for more beer than the club allows that night, he shall pay for it himself. Any person calling for beer, without liberty from the marshall, shall be fined one shilling for every such offence. The marshall or any other person drinking out of their turn shall be fined sixpence (except the officers at the table, or a member at his first coming into the room). The marshall for non-attendance shall be subject to the same fines as the other officers so offending, agreeable to article 5th.

XXVI. At the monthly meeting preceding the club dinner every year three auditors shall be appointed from the Society, in the following manner: One shall be appointed by the secretary, one by the Society, and one by the officers. The auditors so appointed shall examine the secretary's accounts, and if found right, shall sign their names in the cash book, which signature shall be sufficient discharge for the year past; but if any omission or deficiency appear, they shall call upon the secretary for an explanation of the matter before them, and if he explain it to their satisfaction, no further notice shall be taken of it; but if they are still dissatisfied and think it necessary to make it public, they shall report it at the next monthly meeting, and the members

then present, or a majority of them, shall act as shall be then judged most expedient for the good of the Society. The books, when signed, shall be open two hours for the inspection of the members on the feast day, and the auditors shall answer any proper questions, asked through the medium of the chair, respecting the accounts of the Society.

*N.B.—The auditors to be allowed one shilling each for their trouble.*

XXVII. That in case of any member's death, who has well and truly paid or caused to be paid his contributions, fines, and all other arrears for the space of one whole year, the widow of the deceased, or nearest relative, shall receive one pound from the box of this Society, towards defraying the funeral expenses; if having been a member two years, two pounds; and if three years or upwards, three pounds, to be paid by the stewards within forty-eight hours after the notice received by the secretary. Notice of the death of a member to be sent immediately, and the secretary to inform the stewards within twenty-four hours after such information; the stewards shall see the body, if within two miles of the house where the Society shall then be held, and report the same to the Society the meeting night after.

XXVIII. That a majority of the members of this Society, at any quarterly meeting, may alter these rules, or may make new ones as may be found necessary for the better government of the Society.

XXIX. That if any member shall propose or attempt, either publicly or privately, to break up, or encourage the breaking up of this Society, he or they so offending shall, upon the same being satisfactorily proved, forfeit one guinea, or for ever after be deprived of the benefit of this Society.

XXX. It is mutually agreed upon that any member who shall be travelling, and who shall not produce a certificate signed by the foreman, or some workman of the shop where he last worked, stating that he was not discharged from his employ for improper or illegal conduct, he shall not receive the benefit of this Society; neither shall any member who applies to this Society for relief sooner than six months after having been there relieved; and the person signing such certificate knowing of such improper

or illegal conduct, shall be deprived the benefit of this Society, and never after be admitted a member.

XXXI. That the oldest son of any member of this Society, who shall be serving an apprenticeship with his father for seven years, and such member shall happen to die before the expiration of the said apprenticeship, and the said son having attained the age of seventeen years, or when he shall attain the age of seventeen years, shall immediately become entitled to his father's interest in the said Society, upon paying up the fines his father might be in arrear, the first quarterly night after his father's decease.

*Bolton, 19th June, 1809.*

At a general meeting of the members of this Society, the foregoing rules were agreed to and approved.

Thomas Bramah	John Hutchinson	Samuel Hartley
Abram Thomas	Ebenezer Smith	Thomas Whittaker
John Thomas	Andrew Atkin	Stephen Richmond
William Smith	John Grice	William Taylor
Guy Warwick	John Bottley	John Beech
George Taylor	John Bayley	John Cooke
Charles Bell	John Onions	Joseph Houseley
John Swift	William Girt	William Floyd
Thomas Chapham	John Smith	Samuel Crosby
William Crowley	John Dudin	Isaac Taylor
Thomas Walker	Anthony Martin	Edward Simpson
John Walker	Job Gregory	John Bayley
Thomas Crowther	John Matthews	Joseph Hampsmith
Thomas Price	Edward Williams	Edmund Skinner
Anthony Barrase	Minrod Furniss	Richard Rätcliffe
James Williams	Chris Martin	Mansfield Hickman
James Pickard	Fr. Wilde	William Hadley
Richard Price	John Salt	Thomas Parker
James Harker	William Rowden	Stephen Noble
John Blankley	George Walker	Edward Noble
George Smedley	Joseph Walker	John Morton
George Frith	Joseph Rider	John Bower
Thomas Mather	Henry Simpson	Joseph Thompson
James Russell	Thomas Simpson	Thomas Kenrick
Robert Sliser	George Mother	Michael Brinton
John Musgrove	William Price	Richard Robinson
Alexander Petrie	James Wilde	Paul Crookes
John Petrie	William Jackson	Thomas Wilkes
Thos. Hasselgraves	Henry Taylor	William Howell
Robert Bassett	Thomas Prince	Samuel Bury
Moses Horfield	William Roberts	James Dunkerley
Joseph Craven	William Millar	William Jackson
Richard Herd	William Melden	John Sandiford
John Greenwood	John Middleton	Samuel Harding
Joshua Brook	Thomas Swift	Robert Broadbent
John Parkin	John Evans	John Gommerson
Edward Evans	Samuel Hunter	Elisha Priestley
Leonard Grime	Daniel Ackett	Francis Jowls
James Parker	Thomas Robinson	John Radcliff
John Forster	John Dunkley	

LANCASHIRE, }  
TO WIT. }

**B**E IT REMEMBERED, That at the general Quarter Session of the Peace of our Lord the King, holden at the New Bayley Court-house, within Salford, in and for the Hundred of Salford, in the said County (by adjournment), on Wednesday, the nineteenth Day of July, in the forty-ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith : BEFORE THOMAS BEARD, RALPH WRIGHT, SAMUEL TAYLOR, Esquires, and others, their Fellow-justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace in the County aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanours committed in the same County.

The several Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the IRON- MOULDERS' SOCIETY, held at Bolton, in the said Hundred and County, are by the Justices now here, after due Examination thereof, allowed and confirmed, pursuant to the Statutes in that Case made and provided.

EDWARD GORST,  
*Deputy Clerk of the Peace.*

Besides the laws we have inserted a list of the members who originated the Society ; also a copy of the sanction granted by the magistrates at Salford New Bailey, July 19th, 1809, allowing the laws, as they could see no harm in them ; and a copy of the lawyer's bill of costs for carrying the laws through the court and obtaining the sanction referred to.

Bolton, 19th June, 1809.

At a general meeting of the members of this Society, the foregoing Rules and Articles were unanimously agreed to.

ROBERT SLICER.	SAMUEL CROSSLEY.
JAMES RUSSELL.	SAMUEL × BURY.
DANIEL ARKAT.	WILLM. × ALLICOCK.
HENRY SIMPSON.	WILLIAM TAYLOR.
THOS. × SIMPSON.	STEPHEN RICHMOND.
THOS. BRAMAH.	JOHN × GOMERSIDE.
THOS. NEEDHAM.	MATTHIAS MATHER.
ELISHA × PRIESTLEY.	JOS. LONGBOTTOM.
FRANCIS JOULE.	JOHN MUSGRAVE.
GEO. × FRITH.	JOHN BLANKLEY.
GEORGE × SMEDLEY.	JAMES ENTWISTLE.
JOHN TOOTELL.	



Those names having a "×" between the Christian Name and Surname, have also the words "his mark" written under each.

"Manchester, 19th July, 1809.

"We do not see anything in these rules contrary to the Act.

"MILNE, SERGEANT, & MILNE."

New Bailey Court House, Salford, 19th July, 1809.

At a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held here by adjournment, in and for the County Palatine of Lancaster, these rules were allowed.

E. GORST, DEP. C. P.

Mr. BLEAKLEY, for the Ironmoulders.

To RALPH BOARDMAN, Debtor.

		£	s.	d.	
1809.					
Feb.	13.	Attending the Magistrates with Rules .....	0	10	6
		Perusing the same .....	0	13	4
April	13.	Paid Carriage of Parcel, enclosing Rules .....	0	1	0
		Attending you and perusing same, before copied on parchment .....	0	6	8
		Writing to Milne, Sergeant, and Company, and Copy Journey to Manchester, by order of Mr. Sergeant, horse hire, and expenses .....	2	12	6
	18.	Making two Copies of your Articles, 18 sheets .....	3	0	0
		Paid for Parchment and for Book .....	0	4	4
	24.	Clerk attending at the Hand and Banner and reading over the Articles, and getting same signed ..	0	6	8
		Paid expenses there and at the Woolpack .....	0	2	4
		Paid Journey to Manchester to get these Articles allowed, horse hire, and expenses .....	2	12	6
June	12.	Attending you and reading over the Rules previous to being printed .....	0	3	6
		Attending upon Mr. Gardner to print same .....	0	3	6
	15.	Writing to the Clerk of the Peace previous to the Rules being printed .....	0	3	6
		Carriage of same .....	0	1	2
	16.	Perusing the Articles as printed, and correcting the press .....	0	13	4
	19.	Making alterations as agreed upon in the original filed .....	0	6	8
	29.	Paid for Printing Articles .....	5	1	6
July	3.	Writing Letter to the Clerk of the Peace with the Articles altered and attending to book same ....	0	6	8
		Paid carriage of same both ways .....	0	2	4
	13.	Paid Carriage of Articles as approved of .....	0	1	0
		Perusing, Examining, and Finally Settling same ..	0	6	8
	22.	Journey to Manchester, when business was finally allowed, horse hire, and expenses .....	2	2	0
		Paid Carriage of rules as allowed .....	0	1	0
		Paid Mr. Sergeant for perusing same .....	0	10	6
		Drawing Certificate for allowance and fair copy for Mr. Gardner .....	0	5	0
		Paid Mr. Gardner for printing same .....	0	15	0
		Bill of costs and copy .....	0	3	0
			£21 19 8		
		Cash £10 0 0			
		Do. £11 0 0	Rt. J.H.	£21 0 0	
			Balance 0 19 8		

1809.	To Balance brought forward .....	£	s.	d.
Nov. 7.	Attending Sessions on your behalf against Smedley	0	19	8
„ 29.	Drawing and engrossing bond of indemnity as a security for the box at Manchester .....	0	13	4
1810.				
Feb. 19.	Attending Sessions this day on behalf of Burns's son	0	7	6
		£2	8	0
	By error of two charges of 7s. 6d. each .....	0	15	0
		£1	13	0

July 3rd, 1810.—By cash £1 13 0,

RD. BOARDMAN.

Those Rules, the first that were framed for the government of the Society, are interesting as showing the intentions of those responsible for them. That they did not intend its influence to be confined to one district is shown by Rule XVI., which makes provision for members travelling in search of employment. This Rule has played such an important part in the history of the Society, especially in its earlier stages, that it deserves attention and consideration, as it was nearly forty years before out-of-work benefit was paid to those who did not travel. The members must have been satisfied that it was serving a useful purpose, or they would not have continued it so long. That this benefit was prominent in the minds of the members in the early history of the Society is shown by the first emblem, where the moulder with a pack on his back is saying to the foreman, "Brother craft, can you give me a job?" And the answer is, "If we cannot, we will assist you."

One of the greatest benefits to the Society was that it fostered and encouraged a spirit of independence among the members, which would not have existed without it, and its influence has helped to make the moulder what he still remains, one of the most stubborn fighters in the ranks of Unionism. Another benefit was that men on travel often penetrated into remote districts, where, if it had not been for their presence, Trade Unionism would not have been heard of. Some of our oldest branches were started through the influence of men who had come on travel, and brought their Unionist

principles with them. In the early days of the movement, when there was no cheap press, and means of transit were difficult, the man on travel would be able to impart information to his fellow workmen on wages and conditions of work existing in other parts of the country—information that must have been a great advantage to those who otherwise could not have obtained it. Its influence has extended up to the



FIRST EMBLEM.

present time, as we have probably more members continually on the road than any other section of the Iron Trade. We also have a few who are worthy successors of the early stalwarts, as they are continually on travel, and will no doubt continue to do so until they reach that bourne from whence no traveller ere returns.

That the Society was extending its influence during the period dealt with in this chapter is shown by the fact that not



only were branches established in Lancashire and Yorkshire, but also at London and other parts of the country. And the Dublin branch have in their possession a code of Rules written on parchment and sanctioned by the authorities. They are dated January 10th, 1823, and are almost identical with the first code, with one or two exceptions. The entrance fee is fixed at 30s., and apprentices are allowed to enter in the last year of their apprenticeship, that is, if they are serving seven years. They also fix the funeral benefit at the same amount as at present, with this exception, that the money was paid from the box, and each member had to contribute 1s. 6d. towards defraying this expense.

It is interesting to know what contributions were paid by the members up to 1830. We find the fixed amounts were as follows: 1809, 1s. 3d. per month; 1810, 2s. 3d.; 1812, 1s. 3d.; 1813, 1s. 9d.; 1818, 2s.; 1827, 3s., an amount below which it has never been reduced. In addition to these fixed amounts there must have been a considerable amount paid in levies of different kinds.

That it was necessary for the members to make serious sacrifices in order to carry on the work of the Society during this period, is shown by the fact that in 1826-7 the numbers declined considerably, and the contributions had to be raised in order to meet the increased expenditure.

One cannot close this chapter without bearing testimony to the tenacity and fidelity of the pioneers in this trying period of the Society's history. They have long since gone over to the majority, and it is due to their efforts and self-sacrifice that we enjoy the benefits of the Society to-day, and are able to carry on our work under conditions that were unknown at that time.

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## 1831 TO 1850.

In 1831 we find the first statistics as to membership and the financial position of the Society. At that time we had 44 branches, with a total membership of 1,120, and a balance in hand of £1,803, averaging £1. 12s. 2½d. per member. In 1833 the income from contributions was £2,607, and expenditure £2,106, of which sum £820 was expended for travelling benefit.

The early thirties was an exciting time in the Trade Union movement. A National Association was formed that included in its ranks all sections of workmen, and for a short time made rapid progress. We cannot find that the Moulders' Society was at any time affiliated with this Association. Many of the societies imposed an oath of loyalty and secrecy on their members, and an elaborate ritual on their initiation. We cannot trace anything of this kind in connection with our Society. The members seemed as far as possible to have confined their efforts to the organisation of the skilled workmen in their own trade, and those who entered the Society that had not served their apprenticeship to the trade were penalised by having to pay an increased entrance fee, known as non-servitude money. In spite of those restrictions, and the conservative methods adopted, the members in 1837 had more than doubled since 1831.

1837 seems to have been an eventful year in the society's history. In that year a circular was issued to the members from Manchester, then the head-quarters of the Society, asking for information as to the number of men who were outside the Society that were qualified to enter, and the number unqualified; also the number of boys, bound and unbound, working at the trade. In answer to this circular, the following replies were received: Number of members, 2,312; qualified to enter, 1,376; unqualified, 631; boys, bound apprentices 677, unbound 1,209. Other questions were asked and answered. One was why so many were out

of the society, and the best means of extending its influence. The generally expressed opinion was that the entrance fee and the contributions were too heavy. As a result of these answers, the Committee recommended some drastic changes in the constitution of the Society. Among other changes advocated was the lowering of the entrance fee, allowing members over 35 years of age to enter the Society, the formation of a second-class membership, who should pay 1s. 6d. per month and 10s. entrance fee, and only be entitled to dispute pay. A delegate meeting was held in Manchester during this year ; some of these suggestions were acted upon, and appear in a copy of Rules printed in 1837.

All this tends to show that the members saw the necessity of extending the influence of the Society and placing it on a firmer basis, it being evident that the methods of government had become unsuitable for its enlarged area. The first half-yearly report was issued in 1837, and the Manchester Branch was made the seat of government. The General Secretary was elected annually by the Manchester Branch. The power to elect a General Management Committee was vested in the seat of government, the said committee to consist of twenty-one members, with power to elect their own chairman. Donation benefit of 10s. per week, to continue for four weeks, was sanctioned. This same donation was abolished in 1841 and not heard of again until 1849.

The following, taken from the Rules of 1837, will be of interest, as showing what was in the minds of the members at that time : “ That, considering the heavy work and fatigue to which its members are subject ; that if a member work two hours after his regular day’s work he shall receive time and a quarter, for four hours time and half ; after that, double time ; also to be paid double time should he be called upon to work on Sunday. *And we also consider that eight hours is sufficient for a regular day’s work, the same to come into practice as early as possible.*” It is now over 70 years since this

opinion was formulated, and we have not yet succeeded in obtaining the eight-hours' day only in a few of our shops.

One result of these changes in the constitution of the Society and the increased activity of the members was shown in its growth during the next three years, for we find that in 1840 the branches had increased from 47 to 59, with 3,498 members.

The years 1840, 1841, and 1842 were marked by a severe depression of trade, and severely tested the loyalty and fidelity of the members. In 1840 the total expenditure reached the enormous sum of £11,457, more than double the recorded income. How much of this was spent in dispute it is impossible to say. That a considerable sum was spent in the protection of their labour is certain, but the travelling benefits appear to have absorbed the largest share of the expenditure.

The serious condition of trade, with the suffering entailed from 1840 to 1843, is shown by the following figures. The membership declined from 3,498 in 1840, to 2,427 in 1842; the total income fell from £9,061 in 1841 to £4,106 in 1843; the total expenditure went up to £11,457 in 1840 and £9,668 in 1841. This left the Society in debt to members and friends at the close of 1841.

In 1843, the seat of Government was removed to London, that being then the largest branch, with 320 members, as against 270 at Manchester. At the close of this period of bad trade, strenuous efforts were made to organise and improve the Society, trade had revived, and in 1845 the out-of-work benefit paid was less than at any previous period in the history of the Society.

As showing that the members at this period had similar grievances as exist at the present time, a circular was issued in 1845 to the members, calling attention to the formation of an Association of the Lancashire Foundry Masters, who bound themselves not to employ any moulder who did not produce a written character or quittance paper from his last employer.

The circular advised a strenuous resistance to this system, and supported those members who lost their employment through refusing to produce a quittance paper from their last employer. This appears to have been the commencement of the character-note system, which is at the present time extensively used by the Federated Employers, with this difference, that at that time the man had to take the paper himself, while now it is sent from one employer to another, without giving the workman an opportunity of knowing what it contains.

There appears at this time to have been a determined attempt on the part of the Lancashire employers to break up the Society by giving the men notice to either leave the Society or terminate their employment. The following is a copy of the document the men were requested to sign :—

“I, the undersigned, agree to observe all the rules in force in the shop of Messrs. A. & B., and further that I will not hinder or molest or annoy any person in their employ in the fulfilment of the duties of the situation he may be placed in by the masters. And if ever I am a member of a sick society I will do my utmost to the best of my abilities to prevent it being made into a trade society or combination club.--  
Signed, J. M.”

To the credit of the men, they one and all refused to sign this document, with the result that it was withdrawn.

In 1845 a grant of £5 was made to the National Testimonial to Rowland Hill. During this year there was great discontent with the way in which the dispute levies were collected and distributed, and it was urged that the right of the branches to decide when a dispute should take place should be taken from them and placed in the hands of the E.C. This discontent and unrest caused a delegate meeting to be held in 1846. This meeting was a most important one, and was attended by 58 delegates from 54 branches. They sat for twelve days, and made several important alterations in the Rules, payment of members of the E.C. was instituted,



the old liquor allowance at meetings was changed from beer to money, its disbursement being made optional. The restriction hitherto imposed on the superannuated members, viz., that their total earnings should not exceed 12s. a week, was removed, and they were allowed to earn what they could. The travelling allowance was increased from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per mile. The levy in case of disablement was replaced by a fixed grant of £150. The Executive Committee was to consist of the General Secretary and seven members elected by the governing branch. With a view to the inclusion of as many non-Society men as possible, the Society was opened for six months to men between 20 and 36 years of age at a reduced scale.

The sanctioning of disputes was transferred from the branch meetings to the Executive Committee, whose decision was to be final.

In connection with this alteration, the delegates, in their address to the members, made the following statement: "The system of allowing disputes to be sanctioned by meetings of our members, generally labouring under some excitement or other, or misled by a plausible letter from the scene of dispute, is decidedly bad. Our members do not feel that responsibility in these occasions which they ought. They are liable to be misled. A clever speech, party feelings, a misrepresentation or a specious letter—all or any of these may involve a shop or a whole branch in a dispute, unjustly, and possibly without the least chance of obtaining their object. Our travelling item of expenditure, and the frequency of levies, attest the enormous cost of disputes. We are of opinion that had a judicious check been given to this system some months ago our Reports would have shown a far greater amount of cash in hand than they now do.

"Impressed with the truth of these opinions, we have handed over for the future the power of sanctioning disputes to the Executive Committee alone. To it we have delegated

the heavy responsibilities connected with the regulation of disputes, and we are of opinion that every member of our Society will have reason to rejoice at this change. We have provided that all information shall reach them which can be useful to them, and assist them in deciding for the general good.

“ We trust that in future the good sense of our members will in co-operation with the Executive, check or prevent many rash and ill-timed strikes that otherwise might occur.

“ Let us again request you will see the laws strictly enforced. How often have disputes been averted by a few timely words with the employers. It is surely no dishonour to explain to your employer, the nature and extent of your grievance, previous to striking against him. A grievance once removed by argument is a victory you may be proud of. Convince your employer he has done you wrong, and if he removes it, it is not again established. But strike against him and obtain your end, and when his day comes he will establish it again, and you must, if you wish to remove it, strike again. Strikes are prolific, in certain cases they beget others, and the means by which we endeavour to remove evils, &c., are often the means of aggravating the original, and introducing other and perhaps greater ones.”

1845 and 1846 were times of good trade. The cash balance nearly doubled itself in 1845, and at the close of 1846 it stood at £18,456, an average of £4. 2s. 8d. per member. 1848 and 1849 were periods of bad trade, and the splendid balance of 1846 had fallen by the end of 1849 to £214, an average of 1s. 1d. per member. In this crisis the Executive Committee applied to the Scottish Iron Moulders' Society for a loan of £100, a request which was most generously met by a free gift of that sum. During this financial crisis many suggestions for the improvement of the Society emanated from the Branches, one important result being that in 1849 the donative

system was established, and so enabled a member to receive out-of-work benefit, without having to travel in search of employment. This caused a considerable decrease in the amount paid for sick benefit, thus proving that there had been malingering on this fund by those who did not wish to leave their home and go on travel.



PRESENT EMBLEM.

During 1850 trade slightly improved, and the crisis of the past three years was over. It had been a time of trial for the members, many of whom had to make great sacrifices to maintain the Society; and it is creditable to the members at that time to find that our numerical strength was well maintained, there being very little reduction in our total membership during this trying period.



The General Secretaries whose names we have been able to trace, up to 1850 are : Robert Denham, William Mather, William Harvey, and John Wroe, all of Manchester, the last-named being Secretary at the time of the removal of the head-quarters to London. He was succeeded by William Glasebrook, who remained General Secretary up to the time of a permanent officer being appointed to that position. Mr. Glasebrook appears to have been a hard-working and intelligent officer ; some of his correspondence is contained in a letter book at the General Office. He entered the Society at Dudley in 1834, and died in London in 1880.

## 1851 TO 1870.

In 1851 sanction was given to the branches to conduct their business away from public-houses, and the E.C. were authorised to allow rent for the same.

During this year two important matters were the subject of discussion through the Society. One was the introduction of moulding machines. It appears that a firm at Leeds named Fairbairn had patented an improved system of moulding. This appears to have been resented by the members unless they were allowed to work the machines. In resisting the introduction of unskilled workmen on the machines, the members say, "we are aware that it is the duty of all to carry out any invention or improvement that may be brought forward in our several branches, at the same time we should take care that our own condition is not made worse by the change."

We here argue that where any invention or improvement is brought into any trade, that the workers belonging to that trade have a just right to work the same, and not be compelled to remain out of work, whilst other men totally unacquainted with the business are brought forward to work the said improvements or inventions.

So far as Leeds was concerned, the members appear for the time to have successfully resisted the introduction of unskilled labour into the trade.

The question of joining the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which had been formed in 1850, was the subject of keen discussion in the branches, and a committee was appointed at Oldham to consider and report on the desirability, or otherwise, of joining. This committee recommended amalgamation, and in their report they say: "Is the Iron Moulders' Society alone of itself sufficient to withstand all the aggressions that are now or in future will be made upon its members? Would not a union of the Iron Moulders' Society with the Amalgamated Trades be productive of great good, and enable us to overcome obstacles to our progress which single-handed we are unable to accomplish?"

The recommendations of the Oldham Committee were opposed by the then E.C., who justify their opposition on the ground that if we were amalgamated, and suppose trade to be in a depressed condition with us as iron moulders, would not trade be proportionally depressed among engineers, mechanics, smiths, &c., and through such depression would not the funds become exhausted by supporting the unemployed, &c., so that we should be unable to support strikes. Would not members leave the Society when in embarrassed circumstances, the same as members have left us? Could not the masters then introduce boys in proportion as they do now under similar circumstances, and should we not have the want of funds and those unconnected with us to contend against in a similar proportion that we have evidenced in our own experience."

The E.C. conclude by saying, "We have stood the test of more than forty years' experience. We have been baffled in our projects, and we have gained our ends. We have won, and we have lost; we have been up and we have been down;

we have been in the sunshine and in the storm. We have hitherto fought our own battles and we still exist, we are not yet vanquished, but we are again on the highway to prosperity. Let us go on. We have had that experience which has taught us the workings of our own Society, we know what it has done, and we have a faint idea of what it can do, but to destroy our Society and become identified with a new one appears to us a farce. Should that eventually prove a failure, what then will be the result? What then must become of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day? All to them, and not to them only, but every member, will be lost."

This discussion culminated in 1852 in a vote being taken instructing the E.C. to take steps to bring about amalgamation with the engineers. There voted for the proposition 504, against 3,063, neutral 538. So far as can be ascertained, the question of amalgamation has not been considered by the Society since.

The Engineers' Strike on the abolition of piece-work and systematic overtime during the year caused the introduction by the employers of what was known as the document, which made it a condition of employment that those engaged should forswear Trade Unionism.

COPY OF DOCUMENT THE MEN WERE ASKED TO SIGN.

"Declaration made by the undersigned on engaging in the employment of ——. I, A.B., do hereby honestly and in its simplest sense and plainest meaning declare that I am neither now nor will, while in your employment, become a member or contribute to or otherwise belong to or support any trade union or society which directly or indirectly by its rules or any of its meetings or transactions of its business, or by any means of its officers or funds, takes cognisance of, professes to control, or interferes with the arrangements or regulations of this or any other manufacturing or trade establishment, the hours or terms of labour, the contracts or agreements of employer or employed, or the qualifications or period of service. I do also declare that I have no purpose or intention to call in ques-

tion the right of any man to follow any honest calling in which he may desire to engage, or to make what arrangement and engagement of the workmen he pleases upon whatever terms they choose mutually to agree."

*(Signed)*

*(Dated)*

*(Witnessed)*

This was strenuously opposed by the moulders, and the 1852 report states that only 177 were excluded for signing the document, and that these were principally young men who had recently entered the Society. This dispute cost the Society over £7,000. That the members were willing to make great sacrifices in resisting the demands of the employers is shown by the fact that a resolution was carried calling on each working member to contribute one day's wages each week toward the support of the men on strike. This was paid from March 20th, 1852, to June 19th, 1852, a period of 14 weeks. During the next 11 weeks each working member's contribution was a half-day's wages, or one-twelfth of his earnings.

The sum of £1,336 was raised by voluntary subscriptions. Out of this amount the Scottish Iron Moulders contributed the handsome sum of £207. 12s. 9d. During this year it was decided by vote of the members that those suffering from paralysis or blindness should be entitled to the Accident Allowance.

A proposition that members working overtime should pay, in addition to their regular contribution, one shilling for each day's overtime worked was lost. A committee consisting of five members was appointed to enquire into the present position and future prospects of the Society, and its administrative work generally.

In 1853 the Society was divided into 13 districts, and one member from each district elected to revise the rules. A separate superannuation fund was started, but the members,

by a narrow majority, directed the return of the sums contributed. Among other decisions of the revision committee was the assimilation of the travelling to the donative benefit, the old mileage system being abolished, and a weekly allowance substituted, with beds in addition.

They also established a fourth-class membership, allowing boys from 17 to 20 years of age to enter the Society. This rule was expunged at the delegate meeting in 1858.

One important event during this year was the appointment by vote of the members of a General Secretary, who was to devote all his time to the work of the Society, to be elected for five years, at a salary of £2. 2s. per week. It was also decided that the business of the General Office be conducted on private premises away from the public-house.

Mr. William Harvey, who had been elected General Secretary, in 1852, in the place of Mr. Glasebrook, was duly elected to the office for the first five years.

Mr. Harvey was born at Dudley, in 1812, and went to London in 1849. He resigned the office of G.S. in 1863, when he was succeeded by Mr. D. Guile. Mr. Harvey was a hard-working, painstaking officer, and it is greatly to his credit that out of the chaos that existed in connection with the keeping of the accounts of the Society previous to his taking office, he succeeded in establishing order and method. It is due to his efforts that the complete system of registration of members at the General Office was put in operation, and the work entailed in collecting the names and dates of members must have been enormous. It will easily be seen that previous General Secretaries, who had to combine that office with that of Branch Secretary and also get their living by working at the trade, could not devote much time to this work. Our first monthly report was issued during his term of office. On his resigning office in 1863 he was presented by the members with a gold watch and a silver snuff box.



Mr. Harvey died in London, in 1878, in his 66th year.

In 1854 considerable discussion took place as to the stability of the superannuation benefit, and Mr. Neison, a noted actuary at that time, was asked by the Society to prepare a report, showing the amount required to be paid during a period of years, so as to secure an annuity after a given time. He gave as his opinion that to be able to pay £20 per year it would be necessary to pay the following



MR. WILLIAM HARVEY.

amounts annually for a period of 30 years : Age 20, £5. os. 6d. ; age 25, £4. 6s. ; age 30, £3. 10s. ; age 35, £2. 13s. 8d.

In August, 1854, the first Monthly Report was issued, and has been continued each month down to the present time. When this Report was issued there were 64 branches with 5,793 members. Manchester at that time was the largest branch, with 606 members, while London had 420. This Report was issued from Wellington Street, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.

During this year our present Emblem was first issued and sold to the members. Five hundred pounds was also set apart for assisting members to emigrate, the scheme being that the money should be divided into three portions, and that those wishing assistance were to be balloted for—that was, providing they had deposited one-fifth of their passage money in the branch to which they belonged.

The last Half-yearly Report for this year states that trade was very bad, and during the 12 months ending June, 1855, the expenditure exceeded the income by £380.

The year 1855 is noted for the number of propositions voted on by the Society, no less than 20 resolutions from the different branches being submitted to the vote of the members. None of these were of sufficient importance to need mentioning, only as showing the unsettled condition of the Society due, no doubt, to the continued depression during the year.

During 1856 trade somewhat revived, and the number of members had increased to over 6,000 at the end of the year.

In 1857 a resolution was carried that a levy of 1½d. be paid by all members working at the trade for the purpose of assisting the shipwrights and ship carpenters, and also in watching the proceedings in Parliament with regard to such Bills as might be introduced affecting Trade Societies. This is the first instance on record of the members levying themselves for the purpose of assisting other societies, and protecting their interests in Parliament.

The year 1858 was marked by a severe depression of trade. At the end of April there were 1,343 on unemployed benefit. The total expenditure for the year was £24,578, an amount only once before reached. During the year the expenditure exceeded the income by over £10,000; more than one-fifth of the members were out of employment, and at the close of the year the cash balance was only £1,620.

During the year a delegate meeting for the revision of the rules was held in Manchester, commencing on October 25th

and continuing until December 18th. Owing to the financial condition of the Society at this time, the delegates issued a circular, inviting members to lend the Society money at 4 per cent. interest.

One of the most important alterations in the Rules made by the delegates related to the constitution of the Executive Committee, which for the future was to consist of the General Secretary and seven members of not less than five years' membership elected from the London District.

The Donative Benefit was altered, the total amount a member could receive in one year being £16. 18s., after which his benefit to cease until he had worked six weeks at the trade.

At this meeting the name of the Society was altered to "The Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland, and Wales," and this name has continued to the present time. The Society, when formed in 1809, was named "The Friendly Society of Operative Iron Moulders of Great Britain and Ireland." In 1846 it was changed to "The Friendly Society of Iron Moulders of England, Ireland, and Wales." The only alteration in 1858 was the substitution of the word "Founders" for "Moulders." Those Rules were registered under the Friendly Societies Act.

In 1859 an "Annual Report" was published, and was continued until 1863. In this "Report" the E.C. state that they have reverted to the original system of adopting Annual Financial Reports. It was 21 years since the last "Annual Report" was issued; it consisted of a single sheet, only one copy being sent to each branch with the strict injunction that it was to be locked up in the branch box and read over to the members on the second Monday in July, which was the day appointed for the annual feast. It was not until 1859 that an opportunity was afforded the members to obtain the reports by purchasing them if so disposed.

The "Annual Report" for 1859 also contained the names of all those who had received benefit during the year, and the amount paid.

Trade revived during the year, the balance in hand at its close being £7,555.

Trade continued good during 1860, resulting in a net increase of £8,952. The year 1861 showed a marked contrast to the previous year, as the average number unemployed during the year was 1,166, and the Unemployed Benefit cost £8,000 more than in 1860.

During the year the sum of £35 was granted for assistance in the General Office to be continued annually. The names and attendances of the Executive Committee were published for the first time.

The year 1862 opened under very adverse circumstances, the Secretary stating in the first "Report" for the year that it was the worst published since July, 1858. During the year a strong effort was made to put the financial affairs of the branches in a better condition. Audits that were made revealed a generally loose method of conducting the business throughout the Society, and as a result numerous cases of fraud and embezzlement were discovered.

It was decided to hold a delegate meeting in London as early as possible, and 13 delegates were elected to revise the Rules.

This delegate meeting met at the Southampton Arms, Waterloo Road, London, on Whit Monday, May 25th, 1863, and continued their sittings until August 18th, 1863, a period of 74 days. This was the longest delegate meeting in the history of the Society, and probably holds the record so far as other societies are concerned. Several important alterations were made in the Rules. The Donative Benefit was extended to the second year, 5s. per week being allowed. This did not continue long, as it was set aside by a vote of the members.

The Superannuation Benefit was rearranged, and a member with over 30 years' membership, and who was over 60 years of age, was allowed 4s. 6d. per week, with 35 years' membership he was allowed 5s. 6d. per week when not working at the trade. When working at the trade they were paid 1s. per week less than the above-named sum, and were chargeable with contributions the same as other members. It was also decided that an Assistant General Secretary be appointed at a salary of £1. 16s. per week, to be elected by the members, and to hold office for four years.

The length of time occupied by the delegates caused the members to fight shy of delegate meetings, and it was not until 1883—just 20 years after, that another delegate meeting was held.

One recommendation of the delegates is worthy of notice. They recommend that a Building Committee be appointed to take into consideration the building of suitable premises of our own, in which to carry on the work of the Society. It was over 40 years from this time before the Society commenced building premises of their own, and the delegates who recommended it had long since gone over to the majority.

During this year a deadlock occurred, causing a stoppage of work at the General Office. The Appeal Committee having decided against a decision of the Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee refusing to comply, the matter was placed before the Revision Committee, who suspended the E.C., and also the General Secretary, who was at that time considered a member of the E.C. At that time there was no appeal to votes of the members against the decision of the Appeal Committee. Mr. Harvey, the G.S., considered he had been badly treated in the matter, sent in his resignation, but consented to retain office until the delegates had finished their work. Nominations for the position of General



Secretary were asked for, and Mr. Daniel Guile, who had acted as Chairman of the Revision Committee, was elected by a majority of 2,777 over the total votes given to the other five candidates.

Mr. Daniel Guile, who succeeded Mr. Harvey, as General Secretary, was born in Liverpool, in 1814. Previous to his election he was Secretary for some years of the Liverpool Branch. The Webbs, in their "History of Trade Unionism," describe him as a man of attractive personality and winning manner, gifted with a certain rugged eloquence. The "London Echo," in commenting on his death, in 1883, said: "Working-class leaders have often been taunted with entertaining mutual jealousies and personal animosities, but Daniel Guile's nature was so kindly and generous that it may be said of him that he has left behind him a host of friends and not a single enemy."

His influence as one of the small group designated "The Junta" in the Webbs' History, show that the Society and trade unionists in general are greatly indebted to him for the part he took in helping by his counsel and experience in shaping the trade-union legislation of the early seventies. He took an active part in procuring evidence in favour of trade unions to place before the Royal Commission of inquiry appointed in 1867, and he also worked hard to secure the repeal of the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act in 1875, which had been passed by a Liberal Government in 1871. Up to this time political action had been tabooed by the Society, and it is due to Mr. Guile's influence and work that this feeling was removed, and by this means the Society improved its position and extended its influence.

The three years following the 1863 revision of the Rules were times of good trade. That, and the more settled condition of the Society, resulted in a steady increase in the membership, 10,000 being first reached in 1865, and at the



200, NEW KENT ROAD, LONDON.

close of 1866 the number of branches had increased to 106, total membership to 10,769, with cash in hand amounting to £27,928. 5s. 4d.

In 1865 the head-quarters of the Society were removed to 200, New Kent Road, London, where it remained for over 40 years.

In 1866 the salary of the G.S. was increased to £2. 10s. per week, and that of the Assistant to £2. 2s. per week.

Bad trade commenced early in 1867, and continued up to the end of 1869. By the end of that year the cash balance had sunk to £650, while the number of branches had fallen to 102, and the total membership to 8,846. In the "Annual Report" for 1868, Mr. Guile says: "We are not exaggerating when we say that the experience of our Society during the last two years is without a parallel in the history of trade societies. Where shall we find a society with an average of 10,000 members can say that in two years they have expended for unemployed labour alone (and that not caused by any act of their own, but simply through circumstances over which they had no control) the large sum of £66,864. 3s. 6d. ?

The three years ending with 1869 were years of trial and suffering for the members and their families, and great sacrifices were made by those in employment, in order to support the Society. An extra levy of 1s. per week began in February, 1868, and was continued until 1871. Those of the members who had any savings by them willingly loaned it to the Society, thus showing their faith in its durability and its powers of recuperation when trade revived.

As showing the condition of the Society at this time, the payment of all Accident grants had to be postponed, and the Superannuation Benefit restricted to those not working at the trade. An attempt to reduce the Donation, Sick and Funeral Benefits was defeated by the votes of the members. At the end of 1869 the Society was actually in



debt to each member over 12s., while during the depression we lost 2,131 members.

The year 1870 saw a revival of trade, and although slow it appears to have been steady and constant, the number of members at the end of the year being 8,940, and the total cash in hand over £5,809 after paying off loans and interest to the amount of £2,112. 6s. 6d., and all arrears of benefits, excepting Accident claims.

## 1871 TO 1890.

1871 was an important year in the history of Trade Unionism. The Act known as the Trade Unions Act, 1871, was passed, and for the first time trade unions were legally recognised, and it was thought at the time that their funds were fully protected.

As a drawback to this Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, passed in the same year, placed the unionist in a worse position so far as the Criminal Law was concerned, as it made certain acts criminal if committed by trade unionists which would be legal if committed by persons outside the Union.

The Society may lay claim to having assisted in passing what was good in the Act of 1871, not only through the advocacy of its General Secretary, but also by financial help to assist in the agitation in Parliament and the country.

During the year the agitation for a nine hours' day was brought to a successful issue. It started with a strike of the engineers at Sunderland, in April, and was conceded to them on the 2nd of May. By the end of the year it had become general throughout the country. It was conceded to the moulders without serious friction, and many evils and injustices that had accumulated during the late depression were remedied and removed.

Over £2,842 was paid for outstanding Accident claims, and many other societies were assisted, notably the Iron Moulders of Paris, with £25; the Iron Moulders of Chicago, with £50. Grants were also made to the agricultural labourers in different parts of the country. The year closed with a cash balance of over £18,000.

Trade still continued to flourish in 1872, which enabled the General Secretary to state in the annual Report that it had been the best year recorded; the members being employed, and better remunerated, than at any other period of their existence. At the end of June there were only 72 members on the unemployed benefit out of a total membership of over 10,000, the lowest average since 1844-5.

That the Criminal Law Amendment Act was causing irritation and dissatisfaction with the Government responsible for it is shown by the following extract from the Annual Report: "Those who live under the laws should have a voice in the making of the laws, not merely in voting for those who make the laws, but in actually making them by their presence in the House of Commons."

January Monthly Report for 1873 opens with an earnest appeal for subscriptions towards securing the release of the five gas stokers who had been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Brett, for conspiracy. £25 was voted by the E.C., and a strong effort made to secure their release. The agitation resulted in the release of the men after serving four months. As the Iron Founders' Society, through their General Secretary, took an active part in the agitation, it will interest our members to see the photos of the Committee who met the men on their release from Maidstone jail. Among the Committee are some of the most prominent Trade Union leaders of that day. We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Harvey, a well-known member of the London E.C., for the copy of the photo here reproduced.





MR. H. KING. MR. G. POTTER. MR. M. SINCLAIR. MR. W. OSBORNE. MR. H. BROADHURST.  
MR. BAILEY. MR. D. GUILLE. MR. G. ODGER. MR. G. SHIPTON.

During the year the Superannuation Benefit was altered by the votes of the members to the following: 35 years' membership 5s. 6d. per week when not working at the trade, and 4s. 6d. when working at the trade; 30 years' membership 4s. 6d. per week when not working at the trade, and 3s. 6d. when working; in all cases to be 60 years of age before claiming.

In 1874 the last expenditure for emigration occurred, the total expenditure for that purpose being £4,712. 3s., covering a period of 20 years, but for eight years out of the 20 the fund was suspended. The sum of £550 was paid over to the Agricultural Labourers, and £478 to the Plimsoll Seaman's Defence Fund, both of these large amounts being raised by a special levy.

In 1875 the obnoxious Criminal Law Amendment Act was repealed, the old Conspiracy Laws were modified, and the Employers' and Workmen's Act passed; also the Falsification of Accounts Act, all of which legislation proved of great service to the organised workers, the Society having taken an active part in securing these benefits. Trade continued good through the year, and the cash balance increased to £63,671.

Trade was declining in 1876, and the Report states that it was the worst year since 1869; in spite of this the membership increased, and over £2,000 was added to the funds.

Trade continued to get worse during 1877, and the Monthly Reports were inundated with suggestions from the branches. In answer to those suggestions the E.C. issued the following voting paper: That the propositions contained in the past Monthly Reports be not put to the vote of the Society, but that a delegate meeting be held to revise the rules when trade revives. This was carried, and the delegate meetings did not take place until 1883.

The year 1878 opened badly, there being no donation at the commencement of the year 1,768. Trade continued to

get worse, and at the end of the year the number on Donation had increased to 2,615, and the cash balance had decreased by over £20,000. It would also be seen that owing to the depressed condition of trade the employers were preparing to attack the Society. The sixth annual Report of the Iron Trades Employers' Association, for that year, advised their members to take advantage of the numbers out of work and enforce a reduction of wages, or a lengthened day's work or both, and to do all they can to destroy trade societies, and advise the discharging of foremen and overseers who may be members of the unions. That this advice was acted upon by many of the employers is shown by the determined attempt made to reduce wages and revert to the ten hours' day during 1878-9.

A temporary relief fund was started for those who had run through their benefit, and 5s. per week was allowed for a period of 26 weeks.

1879 was undoubtedly the worst year experienced by the Society during the whole period of its history. During the months of March and April there were over 3,000 on the Donation Benefit, while the average number of members in the various benefits during the year was 3,466, while the total amount paid for unemployed labour amounted to £62,897. 10s. 7½d., or an average of £5. 2s. 5½d. per member; out of this amount £5,386. 12s. 7½d. was paid for Dispute Benefit, spent chiefly in resisting unreasonable reductions in wages, and attempts to reinforce the ten hours' day. This has been called the fighting year, and there never was a time when the members were called upon to resist such a combined and a determined attack on their position. To meet their demands a levy of 1s. per week was put on in October and continued until August, 1880. The Loan Fund was again re-opened, and those who were fortunate enough to possess any spare cash willingly placed it at the disposal of the Society. The payment of Accident claims had to be deferred

until the advent of better times, and the cash balance at the end of the year had fallen to £1,980.

During 1880 and 1881 trade continued to improve, and by the end of 1881 the number on Donation was only 701, while the cash balance had increased to close on £10,000. A vote of the members was taken in 1880 on extending the time worked for clearing a Card from six weeks to 12; this was lost by a majority of 393.



MR. DANIEL GUILLE.

During these two years the reductions in wages that had taken place during the depression were most of them regained, and wages were raised to the standard existing previous to 1878 and 1879.

The first Monthly Report in 1882 contains the resignation of Mr. D. Guile, caused by failing health. The members voted him a retiring allowance of £1 per week, in addition to his superannuation benefit. Mr. Guile only received this for 34 weeks, as he died at Brighton on the 7th of December in the same year.



The election of General Secretary resulted in the return of Mr. Edward Woods by a majority of 5,286 over his four opponents.

Mr. Woods was born at Chelsea in 1827, and was eight years Branch Secretary at Greenwich, 14 years Assistant General Secretary, and four years General Secretary, in all 26 years; 18 out of that total were served at the General Offices.



MR. EDWARD WOODS.

It was decided to hold a delegate meeting in London in June, 1883; many important changes were made in the rules by the delegates. The Superannuation Benefit was raised to the amount now paid, and there has been no change in this benefit since. The Auxiliary Fund was merged in the general funds of the Society, and various other changes of less importance were made in the rules. Trade begun again to decline, and the year closed with an increased number on Donation.



During 1884 a census was taken of the number of Society and non-society men and boys employed at the trade, with the following result: Society men, 12,032; non-society, 9,382; boys at trade, 6,121.

Trade membership was instituted during the year, and continued in force until June, 1898, when it was abolished by the votes of the members.

1885 shows trade to be worse than the three previous years, and it was not until the close of 1886 that any signs of revival appeared. During this year a temporary relief fund was again established, benefit being allowed to those members with run-out cards for a period of 26 weeks. At the close of the year the cash balance had fallen to £5,984.

On March 24th, 1886, the death occurred at the General Office of Mr. Edward Woods, the General Secretary. He was succeeded by Mr. William Hy. Hey, who was elected by a clear majority of 4,479. Mr. Hey was born in 1839 and entered the Society at Halifax in 1858. Previous to coming to the General Office as Assistant Secretary in 1882, he had been for some years Secretary of the Halifax branch. During his term at the General Office he was an indefatigable worker, and introduced many improvements in our system of book-keeping. He also prepared a number of tables, showing our statistical and financial position during the whole of the period that statistics were available. The complete collection of Reports and documents now at the General Office were mainly collected by him. There is no doubt that his devotion to the work of the Society accelerated his premature breakdown through ill-health in 1894.

Mr. Hey died in London on February 26th, 1907.

During 1887 a vote of the members was taken on reducing the Superannuation Benefit 1s. from each scale; this was lost, but a vote to increase the contributions of superannuated members when working was carried.

A serious dispute between the engineers and their employers at Bolton caused much suffering and privation amongst our members in that district. Trade continued to steadily improve, and the cash balance at the end of December was over £10,000.

Votes of the members were taken in 1888 on a further limitation of the hours of labour, but no steps were taken to



MR. WILLIAM HENRY HEY.

bring this about. An attempt was also made to abolish the 3s. Sick Benefit, which failed. At that time 3s. per week was paid so long as the sickness continued.

The year 1889 was an epoch-making year in the history of Trade Unionism. The success of the great dock strike, and the advocacy of its able leaders, stimulated the so-called unskilled workers to organise themselves, and the wave of

enthusiasm which swept the country in favour of combination had its effect on the older societies by adding greatly to their numbers. The Iron Founders' Society benefited by 2,110 entrances during the year, giving a net gain of 1,603 members.

Substantial advances of wages were gained by 41 branches, numbering 4,668 members, which average advance worked out at 1s. 11¼d. per week.

It was also decided to admit coremakers into the Society, the conditions being that they must receive the same wages as the moulders. This condition has militated against its success, as in most towns the wages of coremakers are lower than that of the moulders.

A vote was carried in favour of obtaining an eight-hour day by Act of Parliament.

The good trade was maintained during 1890, the membership showed a net increase of 1,016; 5,405 members obtained advances of wages ranging from 1s. to 2s. per week.

The Juvenile Branches which had been started a short time previous made rapid progress, several new branches being formed in different parts of the country.

The Federation of the Engineering and Shipbuilding trades of the United Kingdom was formed, to which the Society was affiliated.

The number of branches at the end of 1890 reached 116, and the total membership 14,821, with a cash balance of £47,854.

## 1891 TO 1908.

The year 1891 commenced with an interesting discussion in the "Report" on the formation of an International Federation of Moulders, the Secretaries of the Moulders at Melbourne, Victoria, and Budapest, Hungary, taking part in the discussion. It was also decided to withdraw from the Federation of Iron Trades, owing to one of the societies

affiliated to the Federation accepting moulders who were eligible to join our Society into their ranks at a payment of 6d. per week. In view of the delegate meeting to be held in September, the August "Report" contained three letters, written by well-known members, advocating the sectionising of the Society. This question was voted on by the members, and defeated by a majority of over 1,600.

On Monday, September 14th, the delegates appointed to revise the Rules met in London. One of the most important of their decisions was the dividing of the Society into 13 districts, each branch to elect one representative to serve on the District Committee, such Committee to meet each quarter or oftener if necessary. Those committees cannot be said to have been a success, whether it was that the business to be transacted was not clearly defined or that their powers were greatly curtailed. They eventually were limited to one meeting per year, unless for special business, and were totally abolished by the delegate meeting in 1905.

The delegates decided that the 1s. per week allowed to members who had received one year's benefit should be discontinued after the second year. They also abolished over-age money, and extended the time that a member could enter the Society to 45 years of age. All three of these decisions were afterwards rescinded by a vote of the members.

The Sick Benefit was reduced from 3s. to 2s. per week after the second year so long as sickness continued. There was also a reduction of 5s. on each scale of entrances up to 35 years of age. It was also decided that superannuated members pay full contribution, and all levies except Accident Levy when working at the trade. On the recommendation of the Revising Committee a vote was taken on the appointment of an Organising Delegate, but was defeated.

The Dispute Rule was also altered, the allowance for wives and children being abolished, and 15s. per week paid to all, married or single.

The year 1892 showed a declining trade. The total decrease of cash during the year was £8,708. It is gratifying to note that the total membership showed an increase, in spite of declining trade.

A levy of 6d. per working member for the Durham miners was carried by a vote of the members, and a vote was taken on the question "Are you in favour of an eight-hour day being obtained by Act of Parliament, or are you in favour of it being obtained by Trade Union effort?" Majority in favour of Trade Union effort 690.

Trade did not improve during 1893, and a temporary relief fund of 5s. per week to those with run-out cards was granted. The total cash decreased during the year to the amount of £9,380.

The year 1894 opened with what appeared to be a slight revival in trade. Unfortunately this was not maintained. Several important events in connection with the history of the Society occurred during the year. Early in the year Mr. Hey, the General Secretary, resigned his position through ill-health, and Mr. J. Maddison, who had been elected Assistant Secretary when Mr Woods died, was elected General Secretary by a clear majority of 7,740.

Mr. Maddison, previous to being elected Assistant Secretary in 1886, was Secretary to the Newcastle branch, and did good work in that district by organising the moulders, and succeeded in getting a large number to join the Society. He also rendered good service in securing improved interest on the Society's reserve funds. In 1899 he was elected Treasurer to the newly-formed Federation of Trade Unions, a position he held up to his retirement in 1908. He was also chosen as one of those to visit America and report on the trade in that country in 1902, in connection with what was known as the Mosely Commission. Mr. Maddison served as Assistant and General Secretary over 22 years, thus establishing a record for length of service at



the General Office. Mr. S. Masterson was elected Assistant Secretary in 1894, when Mr. Maddison succeeded Mr. Hey.

The members on the North-east Coast, thinking the state of trade justified them in seeking an advance of wages—they



MR. JOSEPH MADDISON.

had previously submitted to a reduction—and this advance being refused, close upon 1,000 members left work, and were on strike for 24 weeks, when they returned to work at the same wages they were receiving before the strike. There are one or two things in connection with this dispute that are worthy of note. The E.C. granted permission to block

the work sent from the strike area to other shops, and granted dispute pay to any of our members who might be discharged through refusing to make such work. This policy was to a great extent successful, and to the credit of the members it may be said that in almost every case they refused to make such work when they knew where it came from. A levy was also voted by the members which enabled the Society to pay each man 6s. per week over his ordinary donation after his eight weeks' dispute had expired. By this means close upon £5,000 was paid over in addition to the ordinary dispute pay. This extra donation is now paid to our members who are locked out through a dispute in which some other trade is involved.

Perhaps the most important event in connection with this dispute was that when the men returned to work a Conciliation Board was established consisting of an equal number of employers and workmen, before whom all questions affecting the workmen were to be brought, and either side not being satisfied with the decisions of the Board could have the matter referred to arbitration, the decision of the Arbitrators to be accepted as final. With the exception of a short time, this Board has continued to the present time, with the result that there has been no cessation of work in the district since 1894.

During the dispute the men were generously supported by their fellow workmen and others, £3,712. 11s. 6d. being raised by voluntary subscriptions. During the year it was decided by a vote of the Society that our delegates to the Trades Congress vote for an eight-hour day with trade exemption.

Trade continued to improve through 1895, the expenditure costing £11,638 less than in 1894.

It may be interesting to note that during the year a vote was taken on "Are you in favour of the Government finding remunerative work for the unemployed?" This was carried

by a majority of 3,240. It was also decided to set aside each year a certain sum to be invested and used solely as an auxiliary to the Superannuation Fund. This was continued until 1905, when the delegate meeting abolished it. An important Rule on power of investment was also carried during the year.

The year 1896 was a year of good trade, and was taken advantage of by the members throughout the country to improve their conditions; over 11,000 secured advances in wages ranging from 1s. to 4s. per week; 1,500 had their working hours reduced from 54 to 53 hours per week, the advance of wages in the aggregate amounting to over £1,100 per week. The total increase of membership during the year was 1,102, while the cash balance increased by over £20,000.

During the year a vote was taken on " Shall we appoint a Travelling Auditor ? " This was defeated by a majority of 2,154.

The most important event in 1897 was the lock-out of the allied trades throughout the country by the Federated Employers, caused by a demand for an eight-hour day in the London district. Our members in London refused to join in the demand, as they had a number of shops that were already working under the system, and had only recently received an advance of wages in the district. This decision was afterwards ratified by a vote of all the members, who decided by a majority of close on 3,000 against joining the London Eight-hours Committee. That our members sympathised with the locked-out men is shown by the fact that they decided to grant them £150 per week so long as the lock-out continued. The total amount paid over by the end of the lock-out was £2,700—by far the largest amount ever paid to other trades in one dispute. It was also decided to pay all our members who lost their work through the lock-out 6s. per week in addition to their ordinary Donation.

In spite of the lock-out and its effect on our members, it is gratifying to find that our membership increased during the year by over 600, while our total decrease in cash was less than £500, although it cost over £30,000 for Donation and extra Donation alone.

During 1898 a Federation scheme was put forward by the Trade Union Congress, to be submitted to a Conference to be held in Manchester early in 1899. The Society decided by vote to be represented at this Conference. It was also decided during the year to discontinue allowing members to enter the Society under the Trade Membership Rule.

Trade continued exceptionally good during the year. The lock-out was settled by the men withdrawing their demands, and a plan for the future regulating of the method of working, &c., was agreed to by the employers and workmen. During the year our cash increased by over £22,000.

In 1899 the scheme of federation adopted by the Manchester Conference was launched in London at a meeting held on July 19th, Mr. Maddison, our G.S., being appointed Treasurer with a seat on the Management Committee. The members decided by vote that members working in Scotland be entitled to the same benefits as those working in England.

This year was one of the most prosperous in our history, and our members took advantage of the good trade to secure substantial advances of wages in different parts of the country.

The year 1900 was also a prosperous year, as at the close of the year our total cash in hand amounted to £107,048. 2s. 7½d., or an average per member of £5. 16s. 7½d.—a record amount never before reached.

During this and the two following years the whole Trade Union world was agitated and alarmed by the decision of Judge Farwell, in what was known as the Taff Vale case, viz., that a Trade Union could be sued and held responsible for an act committed by an individual member without the authority of his society. This decision was afterwards upheld

by the House of Lords on appeal. This had one good result—it convinced our members (what argument had previously failed to do) that those unjust laws could not and would not be repealed until a sufficient number of men of our own class had been returned to the House of Commons to look after the interests of the workers. In order to enable us to do our share in this work, the following important resolution was carried during 1902 by a majority of over 2,000: “That in the opinion of your E.C., the necessity for increased labour representation in the House of Commons has been clearly demonstrated by the recent decisions in the House of Lords, and with a view to assisting in the formation of a party independent of either political party, we pay a levy of 3d. per working member per quarter.”

In order to give effect to this resolution it was decided to elect a Parliamentary Candidate and Organiser at a salary of £200 per year when not a member of Parliament, to be increased to £300 if elected to sit in Parliament. Six candidates contested the position, Mr. Arthur Henderson being the successful candidate. Mr. Henderson previous to his election by the Society had filled many important positions, having served on the City Council of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Durham County Council, and the Darlington Borough Council, afterwards being elected Mayor of that town. It was mainly due to his efforts that the Conciliation Board was formed on the North-east Coast, and he acted as Secretary to that Board until his election to Parliament.

During 1903 a vacancy occurred in the Barnard Castle Division owing to the death of Sir Joseph Pease, and as Mr. Henderson had held the position of Parliamentary Agent to the late member for some time previous to his death, he was well known and well acquainted with the constituency. After consultation with the E.C. it was decided that Mr. Henderson contest the election as a Labour candidate run under the rules of the L.R.C. The result of the election was that Mr.





LAST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN LONDON.

C. IREMONGER.

A. BRADLEY.

G. F. BROOKES.

J. ALPE.

A. LIVINGSTON.

Henderson was returned by a majority of 47, the figures being Henderson (Lab.), 3,370; Vane (Con.), 3,323; Beaumont (Lib.), 2,809. The importance of this election consists in the fact that Mr. Henderson was the first candidate run under the auspices of the Labour Party to win a seat against both a Liberal and a Conservative. At the General Election in 1906, he beat the Conservative candidate by a majority of 1,652.



MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

Mr. Henderson's work in Parliament, and the position he holds in the councils of the Labour Party are too well known to need repeating here. It is sufficient to say that his work both inside and outside the House of Commons has fully justified the choice of the members.

In 1901 the Society was expelled from the Trade Union Congress owing to a dispute with the brass moulders at Liverpool, and has not been represented since. A vote was

taken in 1906 on reaffiliation, but was negated by a small majority.

During 1904 the question of removing the General Office was considered, as the lease at 200, New Kent Road, expired in 1906. Two votes were taken; (1) "Where shall it be



PRESENT GENERAL OFFICE.

located?" resulting in Manchester being selected; (2) "Shall we build premises?" this being decided in the affirmative. A plot of ground was purchased in the Chorlton Road, and the permanent building erected at a cost of £2,544, including fittings, &c. The building was formally opened by Mr. Henderson in November, 1905.





FIRST EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN MANCHESTER.

H. G. HILL,  
T. W. TOSELAND,  
J. MADDISON,  
J. BELL,

W. ROSCOE,  
S. MASTERSON,  
W. FALLOWS,  
R. MORLEY.

It was decided by a vote of the Society to hold a delegate meeting for the revision of the Rules during 1905, and also that Mr. Henderson be one of the delegates, in addition to the 13 usually elected. This meeting was held in September, and made some drastic alterations in the Rules, the area for the election of the E.C. being extended to 45 miles from the General Office. All levies for monthly and annual "Reports," and also Accident levies were abolished. The time for Dispute Benefit was extended from eight weeks to 26, with a further extension of 26 weeks if decided upon by a vote of the Society. These, with many other minor changes, stamp the delegate meeting of 1905 as one of the most important in the history of the Society. Time and experience will eventually prove whether these changes have benefited the Society or otherwise.

Another important matter was the decision to hold a conference with the various moulders' societies, with a view to amalgamation, federation, or working agreement. This conference was held in 1906, and 10 societies, including our own, were affiliated under the name of "The Federation of Collateral Trades." It is hoped that this Federation will tend to prevent that friction which has sometimes existed between different sections of the moulding trade, and which has proved detrimental to the interests of all concerned.

The events of the past two years will be fresh in the memory of the members. In September, 1908, Mr. Maddison resigned the position of General Secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. Masterson, the position of Assistant Secretary being filled by the election of Mr. William M. Lawson, of Sheffield.

Unfortunately, we close 1908 with one of those severe depressions of trade which seem inevitable under the present industrial system. Fortunately there are indications that drastic and beneficial changes will soon be brought about in the interests of the workers, resulting in the curse of unem-



ployment being removed, better provision being made for the aged poor, and the lives of our women and children made brighter and happier by improved environment. When those results are realised, it is to be hoped that our members will remember with gratitude the work that was done by

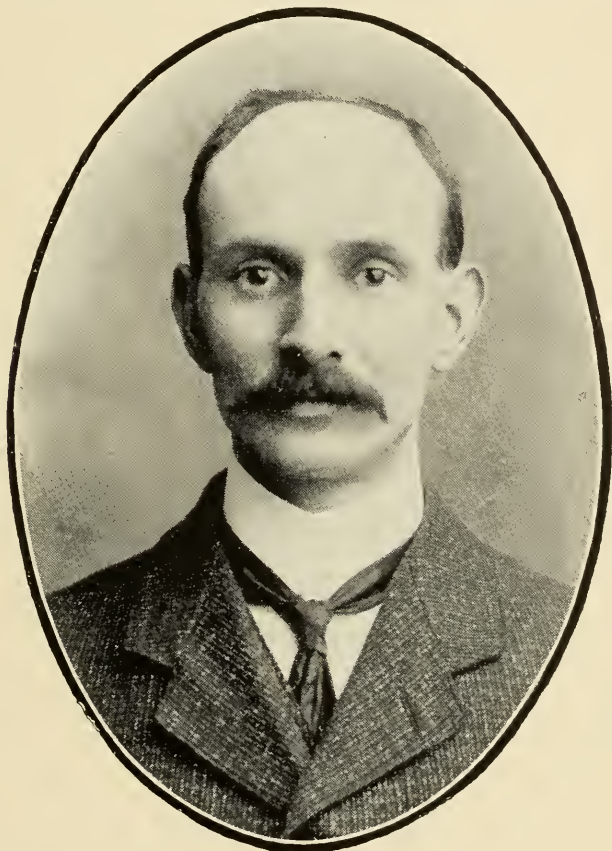


MR. SAMUEL MASTERSON.

the members in the early history of the Society, and that it is due to a great extent to their sacrifices and privations that has made an improved condition of things possible.

SAMUEL MASTERSON,  
For Executive Council.

It is now our painful duty to close this Souvenir with the death of the writer. As previously stated, Mr. Masterson was appointed to succeed Mr. Maddison as General Secretary, and he should have entered on the duties of that position on Monday, September 28th, 1908; but, alas! Divine Providence willed it otherwise. He passed away on Thursday evening, September 24th, after a somewhat long and painful



MR. WILLIAM M. LAWSON.

illness, just two days prior to the expiry of his term of Assistant Secretary, having held that position for 14 years and three months, although he had resigned the position of General Secretary a week previous to his death, which was evidence that he felt the end was fast approaching. Doubtless he little thought when commencing to write this Souvenir that his own death would appear in its closing chapter.

His death was deeply lamented by his most intimate friends. He was a well-known figure in the Trade Union Movement, an active and earnest worker in the cause of social reform, and the betterment of the conditions of labour generally. He was elected an Alderman of the Borough of Southwark in 1904, but resigned in 1906, owing to removing to Manchester.

With the death of Mr. Masterson it became necessary to invite nominations for General Secretaryship. Five candidates entered the contest, and Mr. William M. Lawson, of Sheffield, having a clear majority of 1,508 over all the other candidates, was declared duly elected on December 5th, 1908.

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1909.

- |                  |                  |               |                |               |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| W. E. WILKINSON. | J. R. LANGFIELD. | W. M. LAWSON. | J. E. DAVISON. | J. N. WALKER. |
| P. WHITESIDE.    | J. MADDISON.     | J. BELL.      | H. ELLIS.      |               |





## A Few Veteran Workers in the Society during the Century.

Thomas Tupman was born on April 29th, 1810, and joined the society in June, 1829, at Butterley. On the same evening



MR. THOMAS TUPMAN.

he was made a member he was also made Branch Secretary, and remained so until the year 1834, when he removed to Oldham. He had not been very long in his new place of abode before he was selected as Branch Secretary by his fellow members, and in 1846 was appointed a delegate to assist in the revision of the rules. Mr. Tupman possessed natural abilities of no mean order, and many improvements in the workings of the society were the result of his counsel and advice. When he was foreman he often loaned money to the society in its time of need, and this act always had its effect in giving heart

to his weaker fellows, many of whom have been known to remark that he would never die out of harness. This fact, after 40 years' active service as Branch Secretary and over 58 years' membership, was painfully realised, for on Friday, June 24th, 1887, Mr. Tupman had prepared for going to the club-house to perform his duties in paying the unemployed, &c., when he was seized with a fainting sickness from which he never recovered, but expired the same evening. To commemorate his work for the society, a memorial tombstone was erected



MR. ABSALOM BEECH.

over his grave in Oldham Cemetery, the result of subscriptions by the members.

Absalom Beech was born on December 8th, 1813, and entered the society on August 3rd, 1834, at Stockport. He held the position of Branch Secretary at Stockport for over 40 years, and had only one slight break in that capacity. He was also one of the delegates appointed to revise the rules in 1846. Mr. Beech's qualities were steadfast and true, rather than brilliant. He was always a true trade unionist, and this at a time when it was not so easy to remain steadfast to those principles as

it is at the present time. He was Branch Secretary at the time of his death, which took place on October 27th, 1888, in his 76th year.

Andrew Mackereth was born on January 1st, 1823, and joined the society at Lancaster on September 2nd, 1843. He was an earnest and zealous worker in the society's interest, and was one of the delegates appointed to revise the rules in 1853. At the time of his death, which took place on August 21st, 1896, he



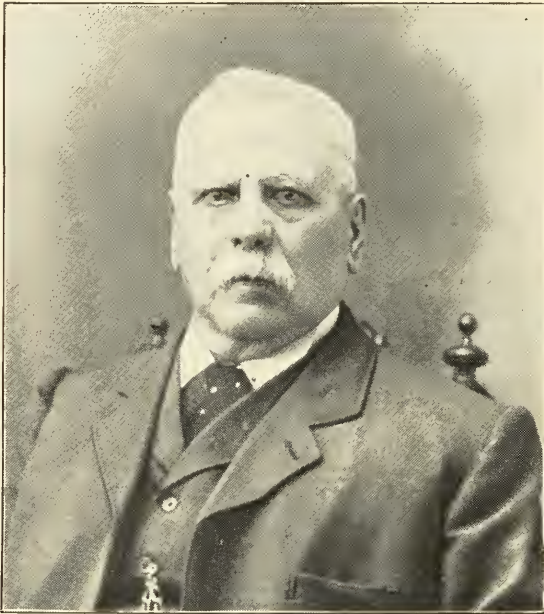
MR. ANDREW MACKERETH.

had been Secretary of the Blackburn Branch for over nine years.

James Booley was born on March 11th, 1827, and entered the society at Manchester on February 26th, 1850. He was Treasurer of the Salford Branch for 15 years, and afterwards Secretary for over 35 years—a continuous term of service in the society of over 50 years. He resigned the position of Secretary in 1907 owing to failing eyesight. During his term of office he rendered valuable services to the society in settling

disputes in the Branch between the employers and their workmen, his practical knowledge and sound judgment being always placed at the service of the society when required.

There are several others who are deserving of mention for their long service and fidelity to the society, viz.: Thomas Owen, who was Secretary of the Liverpool Branch for 31 years and attended three delegate meetings for the revision of the rules, viz., 1853, 1883, and 1891, being unanimously elected



MR. JAMES BOOLEY.

chairman of the meeting in 1883. He died in 1894. Also Benjamin Batten, who was Secretary of the Lincoln Branch for over 30 years, and died in 1894. William Hemsley, who was Secretary of the Newcastle Branch for 19 years, commencing in 1842. He was also one of the delegates appointed to revise the rules in 1853. He was a man of sound judgment, and possessed a thorough knowledge of the society's rules, which rendered his advice valuable to the members. He died on January 4th, 1891.



TABLE I. (a.)

Showing amounts paid, and averages per Member for Donation and Superannuation each year from 1832 to 1908 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Branches.	No of Members.	DONATION.			SUPERANNUATION.			
			Amount.	Average per Member.		Amount.	Average per Member.		
				Per Year.	Per Week.		Per Year.	Per Week.	
			£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	d.	
1832	44	1,191	593 0 5	9 11½	0 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1833	44	1,332	820 6 10	12 3½	0 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1834	44	1,671	663 17 0½	7 11¼	0 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835	45	1,987	507 14 1½	5 1¼	0 1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836	47	2,263	346 13 6	3 0½	0 0½	98 2 0	0 10¼	0 ½	0 ½
1837	51	2,355	3,974 17 9	33 9¼	0 7½	109 2 0	0 7¼	0 0½	0 0½
1838	56	3,220	3,468 7 6½	21 6½	0 5	126 19 0	0 9¾	0 0½	0 0½
1839	60	3,412	3,764 3 0½	22 0¾	0 5	157 19 0	0 11¼	0 0½	0 0½
1840	59	3,498	5,745 10 0	32 10¼	0 7½	168 16 9	0 11½	0 0½	0 0½
1841	55	2,962	4,384 9 4½	29 7¼	0 6½	141 16 3	0 11½	0 0½	0 0½
1842	54	2,427	2,899 13 3	23 10¾	0 5½	111 6 6	0 11	0 0½	0 0½
1843	53	2,745	1,898 3 6½	13 10	0 3¼	134 8 0	0 9¼	0 0½	0 0½
1844	53	3,461	1,068 1 8	6 2	0 1½	125 19 0	0 7¼	0 0½	0 0½
1845	56	4,216	551 6 10	2 7½	0 0½	124 2 0	0 6	0 0½	0 0½
1846	56	4,463	1,267 16 9	5 8¼	0 1¼	96 8 0	0 5¼	0 0½	0 0½
1847	58	4,638	8,694 19 3½	37 6	0 8¾	202 8 0	0 10½	0 0½	0 0½
1848	65	4,343	21,160 4 8	97 5½	1 10½	239 10 4	1 1¼	0 0½	0 0½
1849	59	3,958	12,821 17 6½	64 9½	1 3	223 1 4	1 1½	0 0½	0 0½
1850	62	4,073	6,689 13 10½	33 10	0 7¾	259 8 0	1 3¼	0 0½	0 0½
1851	61	4,585	5,247 16 11½	22 10¾	0 5¼	239 13 0	1 0½	0 0½	0 0½
1852	62	4,445	13,137 7 10½	59 1½	1 1½	242 11 0	1 1¼	0 0½	0 0½
1853	60	4,984	2,929 12 5½	11 9	0 2½	260 7 1½	1 0½	0 0½	0 0½
1854	66	5,335	4,860 9 2½	18 2¾	0 4¼	790 8 5	2 11½	0 0½	0 0½
1855	66	5,685	10,149 4 3½	35 8½	0 9¼	891 16 0	3 1¾	0 0½	0 0½
1856	68	6,116	9,467 17 4	30 11½	0 7¼	925 4 0	3 0¾	0 0½	0 0½
1857	71	6,421	10,075 0 6½	31 4½	0 7¼	1,108 0 10	3 5½	0 0½	0 0½
1858	73	6,637	17,483 14 4	52 8¼	1 0¼	1,150 1 6	3 5½	0 0½	0 0½
1859	75	7,317	6,410 16 1½	17 6½	0 4	1,052 13 6	2 10½	0 0½	0 0½
1860	78	7,973	3,941 12 7	9 10¾	0 2¼	962 11 10	2 5	0 0½	0 0½
1861	81	8,229	12,053 2 9	29 3½	0 6½	975 9 0	2 4½	0 0½	0 0½
1862	83	8,458	19,823 5 11½	46 10¾	0 10¾	1,020 15 2	2 6	0 0½	0 0½
1863	27	8,840	14,651 12 3	33 1¾	0 7½	1,100 13 10	2 5	0 0½	0 0½
1864	92	9,723	9,223 8 10	18 11¾	0 4¼	1,291 16 0	2 8	0 0½	0 0½
1865	97	10,604	8,217 0 11	15 6	0 3½	1,298 19 5	2 5½	0 0½	0 0½
1866	106	11,121	14,876 4 11	26 9	0 6¼	1,330 7 6	2 4¾	0 0½	0 0½
1867	105	10,839	35,272 1 1	65 1	1 3	1,405 11 8	2 7	0 0½	0 0½
1868	104	9,853	31,592 2 5	64 1½	1 2¾	1,717 9 1	3 5½	0 0½	0 0½
1869	103	8,990	24,886 13 4	55 4½	1 0¾	1,796 16 6	4 0	0 0½	0 0½
1870	101	8,994	13,539 9 4	30 1¼	0 7	1,769 17 3	3 11¼	1 0	0 0½
1871	99	10,019	5,447 0 9	10 10½	0 2¼	1,792 9 7	3 7	0 0½	0 0½
1872	100	10,634	2,887 5 8	5 5½	0 1¼	2,336 11 10	4 2½	0 0½	0 0½
1873	104	11,512	7,679 0 7	13 4	0 3	2,171 19 2	3 9¼	1 0	0 0½
1874	106	11,925	10,712 2 11	17 11½	0 4¼	2,772 15 0	4 7¼	1 1	0 0½
1875	107	12,336	11,186 19 1	18 1¼	0 4¼	2,998 1 6	4 10½	1 1	0 0½
1876	110	12,627	17,689 3 6	28 0¾	0 6½	3,307 7 10	5 2½	1 0	0 0½
1877	112	12,612	25,337 10 5	40 2¼	0 9¼	3,452 1 6	5 5½	1 1	0 0½
1878	113	12,620	38,486 14 7	61 0	1 2	3,653 12 0	5 9¾	1 1	0 0½
1879	112	12,276	57,510 18 0	93 8¼	1 9½	3,727 4 0	6 0½	1 1	0 0½
1880	111	11,580	24,243 19 0	41 10½	0 9¾	4,144 14 10	7 2	1 1	0 0½
1881	111	11,201	18,310 8 0	32 8¼	0 7½	4,537 4 8	8 1¼	1 1	0 0½
1882	108	11,448	10,466 14 2	18 3½	0 4¼	4,786 14 3	8 4¼	2 2	0 0½
1883	109	11,917	11,461 4 4	19 2½	0 4½	5,166 2 7	8 8	2 2	0 0½
1884	113	12,415	18,847 18 3	30 4¼	0 7	5,715 19 7	9 2¾	2 3	0 0½
1885	115	12,376	26,970 0 9	43 7	0 10	6,215 17 10	10 0½	2 2	0 0½
1886	114	12,037	32,856 2 8	54 7	1 0½	7,182 5 8	11 11¼	2 2	0 0½
1887	114	11,718	21,801 2 4	37 2½	0 8½	7,692 10 11	13 1½	3 3	0 0½
1888	115	12,202	12,629 9 10	20 8½	0 4½	8,028 10 9	13 2	3 3	0 0½
1889	114	13,805	5,311 10 2	7 8¼	0 1¾	7,935 1 7	11 5¼	3 3	0 0½
1890	116	14,821	8,206 6 6	11 1	0 2½	7,960 11 4	10 9	2 2	0 0½
1891	117	15,291	15,196 15 2½	19 10	0 4¼	8,247 13 1	10 9½	2 2	0 0½
1892	117	15,190	29,600 8 10	38 5¼	0 9	9,307 12 9	12 3	2 2	0 0½
1893	122	15,050	32,480 2 9	43 2	0 10	10,053 9 4	13 4¼	3 3	0 0½
1894	122	15,195	37,383 7 4	49 2½	0 11¼	11,028 0 6	14 6¼	3 3	0 0½
1895	121	15,176	25,750 3 3	33 11¼	0 7¾	11,483 8 6	15 1½	3 3	0 0½
1896	122	16,278	10,417 3 6	13 2¼	0 3	11,922 11 9	15 1¾	3 3	0 0½
1897	125	16,915	30,300 13 3	36 5½	0 8½	12,314 15 7	14 9¾	3 3	0 0½
1898	125	17,295	16,836 10 10	19 9¼	0 4½	12,856 4 7	15 1¾	3 3	0 0½
1899	125	17,971	6,628 17 10	7 9	0 1½	13,235 11 8	15 0½	3 3	0 0½
1900	126	18,357	11,172 14 1	12 3¾	0 2¾	13,937 5 5	15 4	3 3	0 0½
1901	127	18,268	24,922 19 9	27 3¼	0 6½	15,081 11 3	16 6	3 3	0 0½
1902	127	18,287	28,670 12 6	31 4½	0 7¼	16,350 19 8	17 10¾	4 4	0 0½
1903	128	18,427	24,457 4 10	26 7¼	0 6¼	17,526 8 11	19 1	4 4	0 0½
1904	128	18,426	39,476 10 11	42 9¾	0 10	19,662 7 6	21 3¾	5 5	0 0½
1905	128	18,474	27,404 2 4	29 8	0 6¾	19,870 14 7	21 6	4 4	0 0½
1906	128	19,264	17,682 14 2	18 9	0 4¼	19,879 7 3	21 0¾	4 4	0 0½
1907	128	19,501	23,073 13 0	23 7¾	0 5¼	20,443 5 5	20 11½	4 4	0 0½
1908	128	19,019	67,812 17 1	70 7½	1 4¼	21,875 19 7	22 9¼	5 5	0 0½



TABLE I. (b.)

Showing amounts paid and averages per Member for Sick, Funeral, and Accidents each year from 1832 to 1903 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Members.	SICK.						FUNERALS.						ACCIDENTS.					
		Amount.			Average per Member.			Amount.			Average per Member.			Amount.			Average per Member per Year.		
					Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Week.				Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Week.				Per Year.	Per Week.	Per Week.
£	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.		
1832	1,191	698	1	9	11	8	224	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1833	1,332	878	5	4	13	2	181	10	4	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1834	1,671	911	16	5	10	11	182	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1835	1,987	1,057	16	5	10	7	227	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1836	2,263	1,099	0	7	9	8	240	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1837	2,355	2,459	7	8	20	10	439	6	10	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1838	3,220	1,709	4	10	10	7	506	5	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1839	3,412	2,050	6	0	12	0	440	14	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1840	3,498	2,444	3	10	13	11	314	0	6	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1841	2,962	2,721	0	0	18	4	596	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1842	2,427	1,192	4	2	9	10	370	14	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1843	2,745	929	7	1	6	8	328	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1844	3,461	1,186	8	3	6	10	249	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1845	4,216	1,367	19	8	6	5	295	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1846	4,463	2,055	7	6	9	2	416	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1847	4,638	2,681	12	7	11	7	549	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1848	4,343	2,662	0	3	16	10	577	16	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1849	3,958	1,225	8	8	6	2	482	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1850	4,073	1,471	10	4	7	2	667	14	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1851	4,585	1,696	6	5	7	7	501	11	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1852	4,445	1,696	6	7	7	7	465	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1853	4,984	1,611	19	1	6	5	520	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1854	5,335	1,747	7	8	6	6	603	10	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1855	5,685	1,861	9	7	6	6	544	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1856	6,116	2,073	16	10	6	9	571	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1857	6,421	2,296	5	3	7	7	508	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1858	6,637	2,237	17	9	6	9	660	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1859	7,317	2,264	15	7	6	2	644	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1860	7,973	2,617	14	9	6	6	629	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1861	8,229	2,748	17	0	6	8	656	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1862	8,458	2,883	0	4	6	9	712	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1863	8,840	3,325	4	10	7	6	878	11	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1864	9,728	4,611	12	0	9	5	1,374	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1865	10,604	4,813	5	8	9	1	1,300	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1866	11,121	5,205	7	2	9	4	1,600	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1867	10,839	4,908	3	9	9	0	1,257	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1868	9,853	4,202	10	2	8	6	1,421	0	4	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1869	8,990	3,733	13	8	8	3	1,355	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1870	8,994	3,742	9	5	8	3	1,460	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1871	10,019	4,564	2	3	9	1	1,320	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1872	10,634	5,153	1	4	9	8	1,345	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1873	11,512	5,216	15	7	9	0	1,800	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1874	11,925	5,940	15	1	9	11	1,780	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1875	12,336	6,607	18	1	10	8	2,010	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1876	12,627	6,675	7	2	10	7	1,810	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1877	12,612	6,337	13	2	10	0	2,010	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1878	12,620	6,520	18	11	10	4	2,005	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1879	12,276	6,260	17	5	10	2	2,160	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1880	11,580	6,106	5	3	10	6	1,565	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1881	11,201	6,440	17	1	11	6	2,155	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1882	11,448	6,033	1	0	10	6	1,720	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1883	11,917	6,726	9	6	11	3	2,020	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1884	12,415	6,456	5	6	10	4	1,920	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1885	12,376	6,404	19	2	10	4	2,305	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1886	12,037	6,231	1	3	10	4	2,060	13	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1887	11,718	6,192	7	6	10	6	2,306	12	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1888	12,202	6,658	12	2	10	11	2,185	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1889	13,805	6,441	7	6	9	4	2,117	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1890	14,821	7,919	12	4	10	8	2,712	10	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1891	15,291	9,061	19	10	11	10	2,925	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1892	15,190	8,051	10	9	10	7	2,590	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1893	15,050	8,003	19	9	10	7	2,502	10	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1894	15,195	7,130	12	8	9	4	2,487	10	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1895	15,176	7,939	8	4	10	5	2,810	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1896	16,278	7,828	0	8	9	11	2,522	10	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1897	16,915	8,509	9	0	10	3	3,006	9	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1898	17,295	8,541	0	2	10	0	2,457	10	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1899	17,971	9,988	19	0	11	4	2,927	10	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1900	18,357	10,302	11	10	11	4	3,262	10	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1901	18,268	9,575	9	8	10	5	3,042	10	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1902	18,287	9,238	0	3	10	1	3,270	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1903	18,427	9,189	15	9	10	0	2,917	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1904	18,426	9,529	11	6	10	4	3,163	13	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1905	18,474	9,244	18	1	10	0	2,815	3	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1906	19,264	11,448	1	2	12	1	3,465	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1907	19,501	11,884	6	7	12	1	3,158	10	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1908	19,019	11,416	0	2	11	10	3,204	10	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

TABLE I. (c).

Showing amounts paid, and averages per Member for Emigration, Benevolent Grants and Dispute Benefit, each year from 1832 to 1908 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Members.	EMIGRATION.		BENEVOLENT GRANTS.		DISPUTE ALLOWANCE.	
		Amount.	Average per Member per Year.	Amount.	Average per Member per Year.	Amount.	Average per Member per Year.
		£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1832	1,191						
1833	1,332						
1834	1,671						
1835	1,987						
1836	2,263						
1837	2,355					265 0 7½	2 3
1838	3,220					749 10 11	2 11½
1839	3,412					319 3 5½	1 10½
1840	3,498					307 13 2	1 9
1841	2,962					44 2 10	0 3½
1842	2,427					578 19 6	4 9¼
1843	2,745					321 17 1	2 4¼
1844	3,461					2,499 14 10	14 5¼
1845	4,216			5 0 0	0 0¼	991 18 10	4 8½
1846	4,463					455 7 4	2 0½
1847	4,638					1,978 15 5	8 6½
1848	4,343					1,485 9 3	6 10
1849	3,958					166 13 1	0 10
1850	4,073					402 9 4	1 11½
1851	4,585					472 17 2½	2 0½
1852	4,445					802 15 0½	3 7¼
1853	4,984					232 7 9½	0 11¼
1854	5,335					206 14 0	0 9¼
1855	5,685	52 18 10	0 2¼			254 14 3	0 10½
1856	6,116	32 14 0	0 1½			132 3 2	0 5½
1857	6,421	283 7 0	0 10½			445 14 3	1 4¼
1858	6,637					589 5 4	1 9¼
1859	7,317			34 0 7	0 1¼	181 13 2½	0 4¼
1860	7,973			344 4 11	0 10¼	155 8 0½	0 4½
1861	8,229					626 18 4	1 6¼
1862	8,458					374 12 7	0 10½
1863	8,840					163 4 0	0 4½
1864	9,728	414 3 3	0 10¼	115 4 6	0 2¾	234 17 0	0 5½
1865	10,604	548 12 9	1 0¼	145 0 0	0 3¼	194 10 5	0 4¼
1866	11,121	533 1 2	0 11½	115 1 8	0 2¾	344 3 5½	0 7½
1867	10,839	1,278 19 6	2 4¾	62 2 6	0 1¼	2,347 7 9½	4 4
1868	9,853	192 5 2½	0 4¾			576 11 7	1 2
1869	8,990	15 2 7½	0 0¼			187 10 5½	0 5
1870	8,994	12 6 0	0 0¼	25 0 0	0 0¾	49 8 4	0 1¼
1871	10,019			60 10 0	0 1¼	287 16 3	0 6¾
1872	10,634			166 18 6	0 3¾	40 0 1½	0 0½
1873	11,512	1,124 16 1½	1 11¼	150 10 0	0 3¼	316 10 6½	0 6¼
1874	11,925	223 16 7	0 4½	1,137 17 0	1 11	89 9 11	0 1¾
1875	12,336			180 0 0	0 3¼	286 4 5	0 5½
1876	12,627			143 10 0	0 2¾	198 17 11	0 3½
1877	12,612			145 10 0	0 2¾	689 18 9	1 1¼
1878	12,620			185 10 0	0 3¾	738 2 0¼	1 2
1879	12,276			70 10 0	0 1½	5,386 12 7½	9 7
1880	11,580			21 0 0	0 0½	309 3 11½	0 6½
1881	11,201			43 5 0	0 1	204 5 6	0 5½
1882	11,448			106 0 0	0 2¼	214 15 6	0 4½
1883	11,917			95 10 0	0 2	473 16 5	0 9¼
1884	12,415			100 0 0	0 2	319 14 2	0 6
1885	12,376			50 0 0	0 1	553 17 2	0 10¾
1886	12,037			18 0 0	0 0¼	507 7 7	0 10
1887	11,718			12 10 0	0 0¾	99 7 8	0 2
1888	12,202	Australian Strike Levy returned to Branches.		16 10 0	0 0¼	130 10 2	0 2¼
1889	13,805			90 10 0	0 1½	150 15 4	0 2½
1890	14,821			334 10 0	0 5¼	90 12 11	0 1½
1891	15,291	282 8 10	0 4½	540 0 0	0 8½	432 12 11	0 6½
1892	15,190	4 9 6		413 0 0	0 6¾	811 5 1	1 0¾
1893	15,050			635 15 0	0 10¼	1,804 2 6	2 4¼
1894	15,195			35 0 0	0 ½	*11,700 3 4	15 4¼
1895	15,176			25 0 0	0 0½	1,451 13 6	1 11
1896	16,278			57 10 0	0 0¾	3,390 4 6	4 3¾
1897	16,915	Federation Benefit.		2,355 17 0	2 10	1,819 11 0	2 2¼
1898	17,295			784 0 0	0 11	1,659 7 0	1 11½
1899	17,971			396 6 4	0 5¾	1,059 12 6	1 2½
1900	18,357			200 0 0	0 2¾	712 17 6	0 9¾
1901	18,268	61 14 2		290 0 0	0 3¾	669 12 6	0 8¼
1902	18,287	215 1 8		170 0 0	0 2¼	924 15 0	1 0¼
1903	18,427	518 5 6		30 0 0	0 0¾	663 10 0	0 8¾
1904	18,426	267 9 2		125 0 0	0 1¼	1,177 12 6	1 3¼
1905	18,474	606 10 2	0 8	170 0 0	0 2	470 2 6	0 6
1906	18,474	552 8 4	0 7	20 0 0	0 0½	5,046 5 0	5 4
1907	19,264	1,277 5 10		85 0 0	0 1	7,484 3 4	7 8
1908	19,509	1,866 12 6		25 0 0	0 0¼	4,199 12 6	4 4¾

\* £1,786. 5s. 10d. by special vote.

TABLE I. (d.)

Showing amounts paid, and averages per Member for working expenses, and the total expenditure each year from 1832 to 1908 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Members.	ALL OTHER EXPENSES.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.			
		Amount.		Average per Member.		Amount.		Average per Member.	
				Per Year.	Per Week.			Per Year.	Per Week.
£	s. d.	s. d.	d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	
1832	1,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515	2 2	1 5	5 1/4
1833	1,332	226 9 3	3 4	0 3/4	2,106	11 9	1 11	6 1/4	
1834	1,671	486 5 2 1/2	5 9 1/2	1 1/4	2,243	18 8	1 6	10 3/4	
1835	1,987	612 0 3 1/2	6 2	1 1/2	2,404	10 10	1 4	2 1/2	
1836	2,263	661 14 4 1/4	5 10 1/4	1 1/4	2,445	10 6	1 1	7 1/4	
1837	2,355	2,104 3 5 1/2	17 10 1/2	4 1/4	9,351	18 4	3 19	5 1 1/2	
1838	3,220	475 17 5 1/2	2 11 1/2	0 1/2	7,036	5 3	2 2	3 8 1/2	
1839	3,126	1,394 6 11	8 2	2 1/2	8,126	12 10 1/2	2 7	7 1/2	
1840	3,498	2,477 4 2	14 2	3 1/2	11,457	8 5	3 5	6 1 1/2	
1841	2,962	1,780 10 6	12 0 1/4	2 1/2	9,668	6 2 1/2	3 5	3 1 1/2	
1842	2,427	943 11 6 1/2	7 9 1/4	1 1/2	6,096	9 0	2 10	2 1/2	
1843	2,745	495 0 6 1/2	3 7 1/4	0 1/2	4,106	16 3	1 9	11 1/2	
1844	3,461	520 0 0	3 0	0 1/2	5,649	3 9	1 12	7 3/4	
1845	4,216	1,334 2 10	6 4	1 1/2	4,970	2 6	1 3	7 1/2	
1846	4,463	1,497 1 7	6 8 1/2	1 1/2	6,095	9 11	1 7	3 1/2	
1847	4,638	918 8 1	3 11 1/2	1 1/2	15,632	9 4 1/2	3 7	5 1/2	
1848	4,343	1,284 2 10 1/2	6 4	1 1/2	27,709	3 10	6 7	7 1/4	
1849	3,958	1,280 0 4 1/2	6 5 1/2	1 1/2	16,410	16 2 1/2	4 2	11 1/2	
1850	4,073	2,041 10 0 1/2	10 0 1/4	2 1/2	11,995	8 0 1/2	2 18	10 3/4	
1851	4,585	1,512 7 7	6 7 1/4	1 1/2	9,813	0 6 1/2	2 2	2 9 1/2	
1852	4,445	1,316 17 4 1/2	5 10 1/2	1 1/4	18,112	18 9	4 1	6 1 1/2	
1853	4,894	2,102 9 13 1/2	8 5 1/4	2 1/2	8,007	6 7 1/4	1 12	1 1/2	
1854	5,335	2,103 9 11	7 10 1/2	1 3/4	10,361	19 2 1/2	1 18	10 1/4	
1855	5,685	2,377 1 11 1/2	8 4 1/4	2 1/2	16,392	12 11	2 17	8 1/2	
1856	6,116	2,672 6 0 1/4	8 8 3/4	2 1/2	15,931	14 4 1/4	2 12	1 1 1/2	
1857	6,421	1,668 8 1	5 2 1/4	1 1/4	17,199	0 8	2 13	6 1/2	
1858	6,637	2,146 13 6	6 5 7/8	1 1/2	24,578	11 3 1/2	3 14	0 1 1/2	
1859	7,317	2,910 6 7 3/4	7 11 1/2	1 1/2	13,988	10 8 1/2	1 18	2 3/4	
1860	7,973	2,687 7 11 1/2	6 9	1 1/2	11,589	16 1 1/2	1 9	0 1/2	
1861	8,229	2,356 17 0	5 8 1/2	1 1/4	20,095	14 2	2 8	10	
1862	8,458	3,844 5 9 1/2	9 1	2 1/2	29,337	10 1	3 9	4 1/2	
1863	8,840	2,989 7 4	6 9 1/4	1 1/2	23,872	11 0 1/2	2 14	0 1 1/2	
1864	9,723	3,413 3 6 3/4	7 0 1/2	1 1/2	22,344	16 4 1/2	2 5	11 1/2	
1865	10,604	3,054 4 6 1/2	5 9	1 1/2	20,525	7 8 1/2	1 18	8 1/2	
1866	11,121	5,293 10 2 1/2	8 10	2 1/2	30,459	15 2	2 14	9 1/4	
1867	10,839	4,291 0 10 1/2	7 11	1 3/4	52,539	11 1	4 16	11 1/2	
1868	9,853	4,197 16 4 1/4	8 6 1/4	2 1/2	43,950	18 0 1/2	4 9	9 2 1/2	
1869	8,990	2,983 18 1 1/2	6 7 1/2	1 1/2	34,991	4 0 1/2	3 17	10 1/2	
1870	8,994	4,872 13 10	10 10	2 1/2	26,056	4 2	2 17	11 1/4	
1871	10,019	3,217 10 5 1/4	6 5	1 1/4	19,172	1 0 1/4	1 18	3 1/4	
1872	10,634	2,603 5 4	4 10 3/4	1 1/4	15,446	12 2 1/2	1 9	0 1/2	
1873	11,512	2,967 6 5 1/2	5 1 1/2	1 1/2	22,864	8 0 1/2	1 19	8 1/2	
1874	11,925	3,188 17 4 1/4	5 4 1/4	1 1/4	27,143	2 9 1/2	2 5	6 1/4	
1875	12,336	3,462 5 7 3/4	5 7 1/4	1 1/4	28,008	9 0 1/2	2 5	5 1/2	
1876	12,627	3,256 5 7 1/4	5 2	1 1/4	34,938	17 10 1/2	2 15	4 1/2	
1877	12,612	3,508 11 1	5 6 1/2	1 1/2	42,424	15 4	3 7	3 1/2	
1878	12,620	3,769 13 5 1/2	5 11 1/2	1 1/2	56,979	4 11 1/2	4 10	1 1/2	
1879	12,276	4,020 6 0 1/2	6 6 1/2	1 1/2	80,089	6 8	6 10	5 1/4	
1880	11,580	3,780 9 5 1/4	6 6 1/4	1 1/2	41,301	2 8 1/2	3 11	4 1 1/2	
1881	11,201	3,744 19 6 1/2	6 8 1/4	1 1/2	36,535	3 8 1/2	3 5	2 1/2	
1882	11,448	3,722 16 9 1/4	6 6	1 1/2	28,037	18 3 1/4	2 8	11 3/4	
1883	11,917	3,859 5 1	6 5 3/4	1 1/2	30,523	18 6	2 11	3 1/2	
1884	12,415	3,359 18 2	5 5	1 1/4	37,373	17 10	3 0	2 1/2	
1885	12,376	3,207 1 5 1/2	5 2 1/4	1 1/2	45,880	17 8 1/2	3 14	1 1 1/2	
1886	12,037	3,093 13 0	5 1 1/2	1 1/4	52,218	1 4	4 6	9 1/4	
1887	11,718	3,144 8 6	5 4 1/2	1 1/4	41,861	15 1	3 11	5 1/4	
1888	12,202	3,166 5 0	5 2 1/4	1 1/4	32,979	19 3	2 14	0 1/2	
1889	13,805	3,187 11 4 3/4	4 8 1/4	1	26,005	3 11 1/2	1 17	8 1/2	
1890	14,821	3,512 5 10 1/2	4 9	1 1/2	30,927	18 0 1/2	2 1	8 3/4	
1891	15,291	3,790 12 9 1/4	4 11 1/2	1 1/2	41,017	1 7 1/4	2 13	3 1/4	
1892	15,190	4,252 2 5 1/2	5 7 1/4	1 1/4	55,718	11 11 1/2	3 13	4 1/2	
1893	15,050	3,835 7 3 1/2	5 1 1/4	1 1/4	59,723	12 0 1/2	3 19	4 1/2	
1894	15,195	4,213 4 2 1/2	5 7	1 1/4	74,603	6 10 1/2	4 18	2 1/2	
1895	15,276	4,020 8 11	5 3 1/2	1 1/4	53,924	15 6	3 11	0 1/2	
1896	16,178	4,011 12 5 1/2	5 1 1/4	1 1/4	40,996	12 3 1/2	2 12	1 1/4	
1897	16,915	4,067 19 2 1/4	4 10 1/4	1 1/4	62,889	6 5 1/2	3 15	8 1/4	
1898	17,295	4,197 3 6 1/4	4 11 1/4	1 1/4	47,844	9 7 1/4	2 16	4 1/2	
1899	17,971	4,746 16 5 1/2	5 4 3/4	1 1/2	39,486	19 9 1/2	2 4	10 1/2	
1900	18,357	4,272 8 1	4 8 1/2	1 1/2	46,410	5 9	2 11	1 1/2	
1901	18,268	4,286 9 11 1/2	4 8 1/4	1 1/2	60,219	7 5 1/4	3 5	10 3/4	
1902	18,237	4,234 12 8 1/2	4 7 1/2	1 1/2	65,837	12 4 1/2	3 12	0 1/2	
1903	18,427	4,775 13 8 1/2	5 2 1/4	1 1/4	63,550	8 7	3 9	2 1/2	
1904	18,426	4,734 2 5 1/2	5 1 1/2	1 1/4	81,247	4 6 1/2	4 8	0 1/2	
1905	18,475	5,062 11 4 1/2	5 2 1/4	1 1/4	68,684	13 3 1/2	3 14	4 1/4	
1906	19,264	5,547 5 6 1/2	5 10 1/2	1 1/4	66,817	18 1 1/2	3 10	9 1/2	
1907	19,501	6,034 13 10 1/2	6 2 1/4	1 1/2	74,930	18 7 1/2	3 16	10 1/2	
1908	19,019	5,799 4 7	6 0 1/2	1 1/2	117,561	19 6	6 2	2 3 3/4	





### TABLE III.

Table showing how the constitution of the Society has been supported, and at what rates the contributions have been levied on and paid by working members each year from 1809 to 1908 inclusive.

YEAR.	Contribution.	Reprts.	Accident Levies.	Auxiliary Levies.	Special Levies.	Benevolent Levies.	Emigration Levies.	General Fund Levies.	TOTALS.		
									£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
In 1809 the contribution per month was	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	0	1	3
„ 1810, August	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	2	3
„ 1812, February	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	1	3
„ 1813, August	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	1	9
„ 1818, „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	2	0
„ 1827, „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	0	3	0
From 1827 to 1850, both years inclusive, the contribution to the General Fund, including levies, has ranged from three shillings per month up to one shilling per week, in addition to which there has been a large amount paid in the shape of auxiliary levies.											
1851	2 12 0	0 4	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 0	2	13	4
1852	2 13 0	0 4	..	1 0	..	..	..	3 2 9	5	17	1
1853	2 12 0	0 4	4 6	8 8	..	..	..	..	3	5	6
1854	2 12 0	0 4	1 0	0 4	..	..	..	..	2	13	8
1855	2 12 0	0 4	..	1 6	..	..	..	..	2	13	10
1856	2 12 0	0 4	1 0	1 6	..	..	..	..	2	14	10
1857	2 12 0	0 4	1 0	1 4	0 1½	..	..	..	2	14	9½
1858	2 13 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	..	..	..	..	2	16	6
1859	2 12 0	1 0	..	..	0 1	..	..	0 6 6	2	19	7
1860	2 12 0	1 0	1 0	1 6	..	..	..	..	2	15	6
1861	2 12 0	1 0	1 6	0 6	..	..	..	..	2	15	9
1862	2 12 0	1 0	1 6	2 0	..	..	..	0 2 6	2	19	0
1863	2 12 0	1 0	1 6	1 6	..	..	..	0 8 8	3	14	8
1864	2 13 0	1 0	5 0	..	..	..	1 2	0 2 4	3	2	6
1865	2 12 0	1 0	..	..	..	0 4	4 2	0 4 0	3	1	6
1866	2 12 0	1 0	2 0	0 6	..	0 2	0 2	..	2	15	10
1867	2 12 0	1 0	3 0	0 6	..	..	..	..	2	16	6
1868	2 12 0	1 0	5 0	..	..	..	..	2 6 0	5	4	0
1869	2 12 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	5	5	0
1870	2 13 0	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 6	4	16	6
1871	2 12 0	0 6	2 6	..	..	..	..	1 2 8	3	17	8
1872	2 12 0	0 6	10 6	..	..	0 2	..	0 0 8	3	3	10
1873	2 12 0	0 6	..	3 6	1 0	0 5	..	..	2	17	5
1874	2 12 0	0 6	3 3	..	1 0	0 4	..	..	2	17	1
1875	2 12 0	0 6	..	2 0	..	0 4	..	..	2	14	10
1876	2 13 0	0 6	..	3 6	..	0 4	..	..	2	17	4
1877	2 12 0	0 6	3 6	0 6	..	0 4	..	..	2	16	10
1878	2 12 0	0 6	2 0	2 0	0 6	0 4	..	..	2	17	4
1879	2 12 0	0 6	6 0	6 0	..	0 4	..	0 19 8	4	4	6
1880	2 12 0	0 6	..	..	..	0 4	..	2 8 2	5	1	0
1881	2 13 0	0 6	..	..	..	0 4	..	1 6 6	4	0	4
1882	2 12 0	0 6	3 3	..	..	0 4	..	0 19 6	3	15	7
1883	2 12 0	0 8	0 9	9 0	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
1884	2 12 0	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	8
1885	2 12 0	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 6	1	13	2
1886	2 12 0	0 8	3 8	..	..	..	..	1 17 2	4	13	6
1887	2 13 0	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	2 9 0	5	2	8
1888	2 12 0	0 8	2 0	..	..	..	..	1 9 5	4	4	1
1889	2 13 0	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 0	3	5	8
1890	2 12 0	0 8	1 6	..	0 6	..	..	0 13 0	3	7	8
1891	2 12 0	0 8	..	..	0 9	..	..	0 13 0	3	6	5
1892	2 13 0	0 8	1 0	..	0 9	..	..	0 13 3	3	8	8
1893	2 12 0	0 8	1 0	..	1 0	..	..	1 5 6	4	0	2
1894	2 12 0	0 8	..	*9 10	..	..	Extra Donation.	1 14 8	4	17	2
1895	2 12 0	0 8	2 0	*2 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	5	4	8
1896	2 12 0	0 8	1 0	*1 8	..	..	..	1 15 4	4	10	8
1897	2 12 0	0 8	1 6	*1 1	0 6	..	6 0	1 6 0	4	7	9
1898	2 13 0	0 8	1 3	..	..	†4 6	12 0	1 6 6	4	17	11
1899	2 12 0	0 8	..	*0 3	0 6	..	..	1 6 0	3	19	5
1900	2 12 0	0 8	1 0	Parliament'y Levy.	0 2	..	..	0 19 9	3	13	7
1901	2 12 0	0 8	1 0	..	0 5	..	0 5	0 13 0	3	7	6
1902	2 12 0	0 8	0 6	..	1 2	..	..	1 1 0	3	15	4
1903	2 12 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	..	Contingent.	0 3	1 6 0	4	0	11
1904	2 13 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	0 5	..	0 9	1 6 6	4	3	4
1905	2 12 0	0 8	1 0	1 0	6 4	..	1 2	1 6 0	4	8	2
1906	2 12 0	..	..	1 0	..	1 3	..	1 6 0	4	0	3
1907	2 12 0	..	..	1 0	..	13 0	..	1 6 0	4	12	0
1908	2 12 0	..	..	1 0	..	7 0	13 0	1 13 0	5	6	0



TABLE IV.

Table showing the numerical position of the Society in the various classes of Membership; also number of entrances, exclusions, and deaths, male and female, from 1832 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	First-class Members.	Second-class Members.	Third-class Members.	Fourth-class Members.	Honorary Members.	Members Abroad.	Superannuated Members.	Paying Acknowledg-ment.	Travellers re- lieved on last Sat in each year.	Total No. of Members end of each year.	No. of Members entered in each year.	No. of Members excluded in each year.	Deaths.	
													Males.	Females.
1832	1,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,191	..	..	18	15
1833	1,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,332	..	..	12	13
1834	1,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,671	..	..	14	9
1835	1,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,987	..	..	12	20
1836	2,252	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	2,263	..	..	17	13
1837	2,342	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2,355	..	..	35	21
1838	3,204	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	3,220	983	76	42	28
1839	3,394	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	3,412	318	88	38	12
1840	3,478	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	3,498	283	173	24	16
1841	2,944	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	2,962	6	507	35	22
1842	2,413	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	2,427	..	459	30	43
1843	2,728	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	2,745	419	75	26	22
1844	3,446	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	3,461	914	176	22	15
1845	4,201	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4,216	959	181	23	23
1846	4,449	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	4,463	424	147	30	26
1847	3,920	50	..	..	18	42	26	47	535	4,638	433	208	50	21
1848	4,152	52	..	..	18	64	26	31	..	4,343	123	378	40	36
1849	3,586	51	..	..	7	54	30	32	..	3,953	193	530	48	31
1850	3,879	50	..	..	12	71	33	28	..	4,073	422	246	61	55
1851	4,329	64	..	..	6	60	26	36	64	4,585	704	145	47	33
1852	4,264	50	..	..	10	62	32	27	..	4,445	199	344	42	35
1853	4,759	64	..	..	9	68	33	31	20	4,984	878	195	63	28
1854	4,689	65	30	61	7	45	56	31	45	5,335	685	311	32	25
1855	5,228	85	42	114	6	41	58	34	77	5,685	533	256	44	41
1856	5,575	89	59	129	13	44	62	30	115	6,116	818	207	51	37
1857	5,672	160	56	150	17	71	80	43	172	6,421	678	304	39	28
1858	6,022	115	75	138	12	68	88	36	83	6,637	472	255	61	48
1859	6,815	100	73	65	22	59	94	56	33	7,317	762	317	73	35
1860	7,542	90	55	28	16	51	95	46	50	7,973	1,160	259	62	49
1861	7,744	97	51	8	24	55	98	40	112	8,229	773	316	62	55
1862	7,973	86	53	..	19	72	105	59	92	8,458	594	344	61	66
1863	8,386	73	43	..	19	190	110	74	37	8,840	745	381	79	64
1864	9,160	70	85	..	18	117	117	110	46	9,723	1,306	376	111	87
1865	10,034	72	102	..	15	131	114	95	41	10,604	792	172	55	28
1866	10,404	67	129	..	20	169	115	115	102	11,121	1,534	552	178	126
1867	10,100	59	131	..	32	230	134	60	93	10,839	540	491	92	75
1868	9,126	50	154	..	27	190	161	62	83	9,853	322	993	109	75
1869	8,209	46	179	..	20	218	162	59	97	8,990	297	871	97	92
1870	8,241	37	226	..	19	189	163	86	33	8,994	804	623	124	62
1871	9,308	38	206	..	24	140	184	114	5	10,019	1,523	373	111	66
1872	10,487	38	200	..	32	132	183	157	21	10,634	1,734	377	115	65
1873	10,882	33	237	..	32	185	193	168	45	11,512	1,146	413	148	81
1874	11,170	28	256	..	31	139	224	198	51	11,925	954	438	132	108
1875	11,669	30	290	..	38	110	234	177	44	12,336	965	304	150	117
1876	11,717	27	328	..	36	95	253	147	60	12,627	822	425	141	114
1877	11,618	23	334	..	41	88	269	111	118	12,612	755	399	155	103
1878	11,656	20	362	..	44	100	271	86	100	12,620	606	374	163	92
1879	10,721	16	414	..	46	234	287	70	126	12,276	337	826	174	109
1880	10,082	13	410	..	45	225	417	79	70	11,580	396	862	119	91
1881	9,973	12	408	Trade Mem- bers.	45	259	344	122	56	11,201	662	454	173	103
1882	10,254	12	377	..	39	258	372	93	43	11,448	834	412	138	88
1883	10,707	12	365	..	41	236	371	128	57	11,917	943	331	153	116
1884	11,232	12	373	49	42	173	361	110	63	12,415	992	306	149	97
1885	11,027	12	394	83	42	172	436	139	71	12,376	716	452	177	135
1886	10,585	10	425	67	52	249	493	85	71	12,037	454	686	160	110
1887	10,221	5	427	72	46	281	518	84	64	11,718	559	612	176	115
1888	10,752	2	423	100	38	213	537	121	16	12,202	1,077	430	180	98
1889	12,282	3	430	217	47	144	535	140	7	13,805	2,110	341	175	100
1890	13,158	4	407	385	37	117	543	146	24	14,821	1,719	453	217	137
1891	13,506	2	414	457	34	126	548	135	69	15,291	1,227	527	245	138
1892	13,396	1	420	398	38	132	609	112	84	15,190	856	633	211	149
1893	13,285	1	411	356	37	118	688	85	69	15,050	840	698	193	139
1894	13,451	1	405	326	40	98	714	88	72	15,195	1,031	679	197	133
1895	13,465	..	405	305	37	107	741	76	40	15,176	1,017	735	219	155
1896	14,521	..	387	356	39	75	765	106	29	16,278	1,811	497	203	135
1897	15,127	..	377	376	38	71	796	92	38	16,915	1,384	541	233	166
1898	15,524	..	370	334	32	70	831	109	25	17,295	1,330	737	204	122
1899	16,151	..	365	326	39	56	869	146	19	17,971	1,478	537	238	134
1900	16,419	..	359	299	43	80	911	202	44	18,357	1,201	580	260	169
1901	16,312	..	262	362	34	87	978	171	62	18,268	966	613	237	160
1902	16,252	..	366	235	40	104	1,049	163	78	18,287	900	701	266	158
1903	16,290	..	365	211	39	160	1,116	154	92	18,427	1,162	640	231	157
1904	16,218	..	367	180	41	178	1,211	131	100	18,426	965	675	254	157
1905	16,429	..	338	167	48	188	1,225	32	47	18,474	1,082	728	233	118
1906	17,187	194	144	147	55	223	1,234	33	49	19,264	1,665	616	271	172
1907	17,396	204	115	124	50	230	1,279	34	69	19,501	1,193	648	251	158
1908	16,842	208	114	117	52	332	1,336	25	93	19,019	690	805	245	174

TABLE V.

Showing amounts paid for each Benefit for the number of years stated ; also the averages per member.

No. of Years Benefit has been paid.	Average Yearly No. of Members.	Kinds of Benefits paid to Members.	Amounts Paid.			Average per Member per Year.	Average per Member per Week.
			£	s.	d.		
78	9,836	Donation .....	1,186,958	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
78	9,836	Sick .....	383,391	18	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	0 10 0	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
77	9,949	Funerals .....	116,822	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
72	10,523	Superannuation ....	384,305	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
73	10,409	Dispute .....	75,824	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 0	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
64	11,149	Accidents .....	50,474	6	2	0 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
46	13,732	Benevolent .....	10,350	3	0	0 0 4	0 0 $\frac{1}{16}$
76	10,079	Working expenses ..	229,675	18	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 6 0	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

TABLE VI.

Showing Total Income and Expenditure for 78 years, and Cash on Hand end of December, 1908.

No. of Years.	Average Yearly No. of Members.	Income, Expenditure, and Cash on Hand.	Total Amounts.			Average per Member per Year.	Average per Member per Week.
			£	s.	d.		
78	9836	Income .....	2,514,166	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ 3 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
78	9836	Expenditure .....	2,458,316	18	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3 10	1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Year 1908	No. of Members. 19019	Cash on hand .....	55,849	12	3	Average per Member. 2 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	..









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